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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1871. NO. 233.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Minister Washburne's Influence in Paris—Fight Between Monarchist and Republican Journals—Pyat Still at Large—The Assembly Elections—Doings of the International Society—Return of German Troops and Surrender of French Prisoners Discontinued—Arrest of General Cluseret—Why the Review of Troops at Long Champs was Postponed—Ratification of the Naturalization Treaty Between Austria, Hungary and the United States—Notice to British Claimants—Changes in the Turkish Ministry—Affairs at Rome, &c., &c.

The International Society at Work—Return of German Troops and Surrender of French Prisoners Discontinued—Whereabouts of Prominent Communards.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Times'* special dispatch says: Members of the International Society are distributing electoral manifestos. The *Journal* states that the proceedings of the Society cause uneasiness to the Belgian Government, and that the garrisons have been reinforced. Baron Hansmann and M. Lemoine have declined to seek the suffrages of the electors. General Cissneret has been arrested. M. Miller has been sent to Liverpool.

The *Daily News'* special dispatches say: Instructions have been given from Berlin to stop the return of the German troops from France, and to discontinue the surrender of the French prisoners.

Sixty-eight persons have been arrested at Brussels for complicity in the riotous proceedings on the occasion of the celebration of the Pope's jubilee.

Letters from Duke de Broglie and French residents of London say that regulated liberty, a firm government and free institutions will re-establish the greatness and domestic prosperity of France.

The *Manchester Post* says that the review at Long Champs has been postponed because the regiments would have cried vive la Commune.

Persigny is still in London, and has not been absent from here since the *Sedanese* of the Emperor was proclaimed.

Pyat Still at Large—Search for Dead Bodies in Paris.

PARIS, June 20.—The report that Pyat has been arrested is contradicted.

Rouher has gone to Bordeaux.

The *Siecle* approves of the plan of a Republican Union.

The *Presse* says the Monarchial parties are all wanting in patriotism.

Prince Napoleon has accepted the candidature for the Assembly from Corsica, and his election is thought to be certain.

Corpses in the ruined houses of Paris are daily discovered.

The exploration of the sewers of Paris has been completed, and many bodies were found in them in a horribly mutilated condition and buried at night in the cemetery at Montmartre.

Naturalization Treaty.

PESTH, June 20.—Previous to the prorogation of the Hungarian Delegation, the Naturalization Convention between Austria, Hungary and the United States was approved of by both Houses and signed by the Emperor.

Restoration of Paris—The Republicans and Monarchists.

PARIS, June 20.—The work of the restoration of Paris, and especially the Bois de Boulogne, is being actively pushed forward.

The war between the eighteen Monarchists and five Republican journals is bitter in the extreme. The latter repudiate the Commune. The general impression is that there will be a majority of Republicans of more electors than those of their adversaries. They are also united, while the Monarchist journals are divided.

The Assembly Elections—Telegraphing Re-established.

VERSAILLES, June 20.—The Minister of Justice has issued a circular respecting the magistrates who are candidates for the Assembly to resign before the election.

The government authorizes the re-establishment of private telegraphy in the departments of the Seine and Seine et Oise.

A manifesto from the Moderate Republicans announces the adhesion of the Left Centre newspapers to their cause.

The Bank of France has resumed the publication of its returns.

Changes in the Turkish Ministry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—Several changes have occurred in the Turkish Ministry.

Notice to British Claimants.

LONDON, June 20.—In the House of Commons today, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, promised that the Government would give immediate notice to British claimants under the Treaty of Washington to file claims and provide before the commissioners created by that treaty within six months.

Italian Legation at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, June 20.—It is said that the Italian Minister to Brussels has received letters from his government forbidding his mission to Belgium.

Bavarian Charge D'Affaires at Paris.

MUNICH, June 20.—Herr Rothardt has been appointed Bavarian Charge D'Affaires at Paris.

Return of Victor Emanuel.

FLORENCE, June 20.—King Victor Emanuel has returned from Naples without visiting Rome.

The Chamber of Deputies are engaged in the discussion of the bill for the suppression of the Italian army.

All Quiet in Rome.

ROME, June 20.—Affairs in Rome are perfectly quiet.

Austrian Budget Passed.

VIENNA, June 20.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has passed the budget.

Assembly Elections—Arrest of Communists.

PARIS, June 20.—The monarchial press fear a union of the Republicans, and the Republicans have been formed to procure the return to the Assembly of the former representatives of Alsace and Lorraine. Gambetta has declined a nomination for the Assembly.

Denunciations of Communists are made daily, and arrests continue to be made. A committee of the Nicles is mooted of forming a second Chamber, to be elected by the General Councils.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—The steamship Algeria has arrived from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20.—The steamship Hansa, from New York, and Leipsic, from Baltimore, have arrived.

GLASGOW, June 20.—The steamship Britannia, from New York has arrived.

MOVILLE, June 20.—The steamship Corinthian, from Quebec, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 20.—Consols 92. Consols 92, Bonds, 5-20s of '62 90¾; do 65 90 90¾; do '67 89¾; 10-40s 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, June 20.—Rentes 69 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9⅝@9¾d.

ANTWERP, June 20.—Petroleum weak and unchanged. Pork 50s. Lard 47s 6d.

Pyat at the Mercy of Minister Washburne.

A Paris correspondent says: On May 21st when a body of Communists entered Minister Washburne's house, with the intention of committing depredations, the commander of the Prussian forces to the northward of Paris, said that if Mr. Washburne was not in person and protected by invincible force he would be bombarded within six hours. This warning had its effect. But Pyat was at the mercy of the American Minister, and at his word thousands of guns would have opened on the city.

MURDER IN WELLSVILLE.

Daniel Smith Strikes John Grover on the Head with a Club, Killing Him Instantly.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., June 20, 1871.

Last evening at about five o'clock a fatal quarrel occurred at Wellsville, between John Grover, proprietor of the Missouri House, and Daniel Smith, during the melee Grover received a blow on the head from a club, killing him instantly. Smith has been arrested and is now in jail.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Catholic Celebration Next Sunday—Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FT. WAYNE, IND., June 20, 1871.

Next Sunday our Catholic citizens here and from the surrounding country will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pope Pius IX., on a large scale. Several eminent divines are expected to take part in the ceremonies.

A man who attempted to cross the track in front of a passenger train at Wheeler today, was struck and instantly killed.

POLITICAL.

DAYTON, June 20.—The following letter from Chief Justice Chase was received by the late C. L. Vallandigham a few days later than the promulgation of the famous "New Departure" resolution:

"WASHINGTON, May 26, 1871.—*Dear Sir:* I have just read the resolutions of the Montgomery county, Ohio, Democratic Convention, reported by yourself, together with your remarks and those of Mr. Hook. You have rendered great service to your country and party; at least such is my judgment. May God bless you for it. Nothing can be truer than your declaration that the fundamental contemplated by the resolutions is the restoration of the Democratic party to its ancient stations of progress and reform. I know you too well to doubt your courage or your fidelity to your convictions.

"Very truly yours, "S. P. CHASE.

"To Hon. C. L. Vallandigham."

CONCORD, N. H., June 20.—In the House this morning the Committee on Elections reported adversely to the claim of Nathan Wright, Republican, to a seat as Representative from Lisbon.

Democratic members of the committee, dissenting, submitted a report, as the case was presented to them, that of S. S. Page, Democrat, from Concord. He thought the cases identical, and that Wright should, as in each the claimants came short of a sufficient number of votes to entitle them to be declared elected. He moved to lay the report on the table and called the yeas and nays. Lost, 154 to 158. The report was then accepted by the House.

NEWARK, Conn., June 20.—At the Newark city election to-day, the Republicans carried their ticket by an average majority of 150.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Portland, Oregon, elected the full Republican ticket yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The Democratic Convention is in session in Metropolitan Hall to-day. There is no doubt of Governor Haight's renomination on the anti-railroad issue unanimously, though money is being used freely to defeat him.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—*The Daily Bulletin*, a newspaper which will support President Grant for renomination, will appear in this city in a few days. The capital has been raised to carry it on.

CRIME.

CHESTER, June 20.—Thomas J. Mulligan made the closing arguments for the prisoner in the Mc-Cahan murder case this morning, dwelling on the unsatisfactory character of the circumstantial evidence and manifesting Mr. Mulligan's confidence that Mercer will triumph.

The trial of Scott for the murder of Bernster commences on Saturday at Springfield, Ohio. Scott confessed to the killing after all, as to the place, but the prosecution claim he was in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, at the time the murder was committed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 20, 1871.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's surveying corps, locating a line for the extension of the above road from Pittsburgh to Chicago, passed westward and at a point about twenty miles north of here yesterday on their work.

CONTRACTS RATIFIED.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The stockholders of the Cincinnati and Springfield Railroad ratified contracts to-day by which they are to use the track of the Cincinnati and Baltimore and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads through Mill Creek Valley, and the Plum Street Passenger Depot jointly with the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads. The stockholders of the Cincinnati and Indiana Railway also ratified the contract for the joint use of the depot, tracks and lease of the property above alluded to.

RAILROAD PROPERTY IN HAMILTON COUNTY, O.

The total assessment and valuation of railroad property in this county is three millions nine hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

INTEREST PAID.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—The Southern Railroad Association paid to the State Comptroller $9,000 interest on bonds issued for the construction of part of the Mississippi Central Railroad in Tennessee.

THE HEMPFIELD—MEETING IN SUTHERVILLE.

At a large meeting of the friends of the old route of the Hempfield Railroad, held in the public school house at Sutherville, on Saturday, June 17th, Frank Patterson, Esq., of Allegheny county, was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: John J. Douglass and John Irwin, Esq., of Allegheny county; Robert Moore and C. Hortman, Esqs., of Washington county. J. L. George and John Conner were appointed Secretaries.

After practical remarks by Sam'l Kerr, Joseph Kammerer, J. L. George, John S. Markle, Esq., and others, on motion of Mr. A. M. Carter a committee was appointed, consisting of E. C. Suter, Col. William Hopkins, Sam'l Kerr and Joseph Cherry, to confer with the officers of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad, to go over the route to Monongahela City, to confer with those interested along the route, and gather information in regard to said route, and to act with other similar committees which may be appointed.

On motion of Capt. Kerr, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, Monongahela *Republican*, Greensburgh *Herald*, Washington *Reporter* and Uniontown *Examiner*.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—NEW YORK VIEW OF ITS PROGRESS AND POWER.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The disposition on the part of the New Yorkers to accuse Pittsburgh of being a provincial town has never before received such a serious check as has been given to it by the recent gigantic operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad. While the railroad kings of the upper tier of States brought their several lines to divide the Western railroad connections among themselves, this Pennsylvania Titan was reaching after them in all directions.

In 1861 this company returned a capital of $31,224,415, while for 1870 its return is $71,572,922. It is about the richest (some say the very richest) and the most powerful corporation in the world. As this capital does not at all represent the power and the means controlled by the domination of which it is the nucleus. The development of this road since 1860 has been marvelous. At that time the Erie Road, second then and still to-day in New Jersey, Pennsylvania Central, sought to cut off its western connections and limit it to its own State. For a while these efforts were successful. But the Pittsburgh was a sudden change. Bills in the interest of this company, which it was thought, if it were in the power of any Legislature to pass, were pushed through their various stages, and received executive approval, while the public wondered. Contracts, arranged with the Erie managers by Boards of Directors, were unexpectedly rejected in meetings of stockholders; and for a time this irresistible power even threatened to wrest from Erie its own peculiar and long established preserves. The result of these operations is that the Pennsylvania Central now owns or practically controls a whole system of roads radiating to all points in the West and South-West. By one it reaches Chicago, by another St. Louis, by a third Indianapolis. Then it is now perfecting its plans for a special grasp of the New York trade.

But the event that has most forcibly shown the formidable power of this Company is the lease of the Sunbury, Erie, and the United New Jersey Railroads, by this combination the control of one of the principal avenues of communication between New York and the West, as well as our chief means of communication with the South, is thrown entirely into the hands of these capitalists. There is much opposition among the *New York Times* to this lease. It says editorially: One complainant writes to a daily paper in this feeling way: "The united companies of New Jersey, for the hold in their own hands the head of the great gates of commerce between the Atlantic and Middle coasts, and they will not be strokes of bold enterprise, or to bribe its legislators openly or to buy justice in the market-place; but its plans have been laid with such quakerlike quiet and precision that it with such quakerlike quiet and precision that it will be the most complete control of the second State in the Union, and made itself probably the most powerful money-of-corporation in the world. It owns or has under its control all the railroads in Pennsylvania. It leases nearly 2,000 miles besides. It controls many companies of various kinds, by means of investments in their shares. It has secured, after a heated struggle, the great Western thoroughfare beyond Pittsburgh. At present, through its own track or the links which it leases or otherwise controls, it has direct connection with every city from through the middle of the State from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and has secured the best of the Western trade. Towards the Northwest it sends out an arm 300 miles long and reaches the commerce of the lakes at Erie; another 450 miles gives it the most valuable trade of Chicago, by a third it grasps the business of Indianapolis, and by a fourth it has a half-world of leased lines drains for it the whole of Ohio and Indiana. Thus it collects the wealth of the garden of the great western valley, and floods it through its many channels, and carries it through its main line to the seaboard at Philadelphia.

One thing only was needed to complete this far-reaching system, and that has just been secured by the lease which gives the Pennsylvania Company control of the thoroughfares between Philadelphia and New York. By this consolidation the two main avenues of railway from New York southward, 165 miles in length, and a canal 60 miles in length, passed into the hands of the same gigantic corporation. All the railway system of Southern New York, including nearly all the valleys of road, becomes auxiliary to it also. Thus too the whole Southern overland trade of New York must pass through the Pennsylvania Company's hands, and a further extension secured to it by a lease made by the Pennsylvania Central from Harrisburg to Baltimore. The length of route owned or controlled by the corporation exceeds 3,000 miles. It has at once thrown the richest and most thickly settled agricultural and manufacturing districts of the country under its control, its securities in stocks, bonds and funded debt the enormous investment of nearly $200,000,000. It is hardly necessary to say that the Pennsylvania Company has secured extension of this already unprecedented power.

The Camden and Amboy monopoly owned New Jersey so absolutely and used its privileges so illiberally that not of any part of the State is it popular. But here is a huge corporation whose control extends not merely over the whole State like New Jersey, but a great Commonwealth like Pennsylvania. It succeeds to the rights of the Camden and Amboy over New Jersey, including the King's revocable, as recent experience has shown, the Legislature at Harrisburg. The influence in Ohio and Indiana threatens soon to become formidable; and it is making rapid advance southward. We may well ask ourselves the question whether the Pennsylvania Railroad is hereafter to appoint Congressmen and Governors, and whether anything can be done to regulate the power of these great corporations before it is too late.

STATE POLITICS.

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Statistics of the Order in the United States.

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The Grand Lodge of the United States includes in the jurisdiction 393 State and Territory Grand Lodges, 3,473 Subordinate Lodges, 1,000 Encampments, 1,000 Lodges in the United States in which the Grand Lodge of Canada, 1,000 increase of 394 initiations in 1869, 41,732, and in 1870, 46,398; increase, 4,136; receipts in 1869, $1,897,000; in 1870, $2,100,000; increase of $202,340 60; relief furnished in 1869, $760,429 54, and in 1870, $809,345 06; increase, $99,915 52. The number of members in 1869 was 236,000, in 1870, 256,637, a net gain of 20,009. In 1870 the number of widows relieved was 3,000, and the number of widowed families relieved, 3,824; the number of brothers buried, 2,986, and the amount paid for educating orphans, $22,000.

The number of Grand Encampments in this country is 31, with 1,050 subordinate encampments. The number of initiations for 1870 was 8,500, the number of members 56,500; 2,850 members were relieved at an expense of $75,250 46; 1,000 widowed families were assisted to the amount of $4,580 59; $120 were paid for the education of orphans; $1,000 for the burial of the dead, the number of deaths being 1,000. The total relief was $92,216 46, and the total receipts $88,329 00.

Germans and American Hospitals.

[From the New York Nation.]

The new Franco-German hospitals and English hospitals is lodged most with the strictest professions, and in spite of these is yet constantly abused. In the hospitals of Germany, on the other hand, during the War, June 20 was declared by the Government to every patient as a part of his daily diet; and the Soldiers' Aid Society considered it one of its most important tasks to provide extravagantities of these articles for such patients as were brought to them; and not wine and beer alone, fruit, and even flowers were easily within the reach of every patient. Art, in many instances, saved several hundred men, although my knowledge of surgery is very limited. Amputations and excisions of the soft cord hardly have escaped me in the hospitals, and I will only mention the numerous cases of them scarcely deserving the name, and also how often I have encountered a man who could be called a confirmed drunkard. On the King's wedding day, the Sisters of Charity prepared liberal quantities of the latter liquor for the sufferers in Nancy, and I am sure that a "thoughtful bystander" would have considered it a cruelty to attempt to arrest a grave confidence of doctors "letting the rein loose," nor see that no pharmaceutical rule had been violated in the composition, as well as in the administration, as it produced any evil effects among those who participated of it afterward in the ward of the hospital.

In the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua, N. Y., yesterday, Judge Woodruff decided that the extension of the life of letters patent for making paper pulp was improperly granted and void, and that the patent is now public property.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Unhappy Ohio Democracy.

Ewing Certainly Nominated Instead of McCook—Subscriptions to the New Loan Ceased—The Accession of Mr. Stephens to the Ranks of Journalism Not Welcomed by the Democrats—Re-opening of the McGarrahan Case, &c. &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1871.

The False Count in the Ohio Democratic Convention.

The error in the count of the Democratic Convention by which McCook was made to appear the nominee instead of Ewing, as published in these dispatches, is now generally admitted by Democrats here. An attempt has been made to create the impression that General Ewing himself gave currency to the first report. The fact is that all the information yet published was obtained from gentlemen who supported McCook, but who could not by silence appear to indorse the erroneous result. It now appears that four tally sheets were kept by as many different delegates, all agreeing that Ewing had a majority by over twenty votes.

Subscriptions to the New Loan Ceased.

The subscriptions to the new loan have pretty much ceased. Secretary Boutwell attributes this to the fact that at this time of the year money is in such active demand for business purposes and pursuits that there is but little surplus capital for permanent investment. He is of the opinion that the subscriptions will act in again by next fall, also by which time European capitalists will be turning their attention to American securities.

Mr. A. H. Stephens as a Journalist.

Among the journals which receive the announcement of Stephens's assumption of editorial responsibilities somewhat unkindly is the Democratic organ in the city. In commenting editorially on this point it says: "While we are most happy to welcome Mr. Stephens to the ranks of journalism, to wish him all the success that he may expect in his new calling, and to concede his ability, yet we cannot, in view of the present condition of political affairs, but regret his appearance at this juncture, in such a capacity. It closes its lament with the following wonderful if not logical sentence: "The admitted integrity of his character, and the disinterestedness of his motives, will contribute to further divisions where there should be unity, and to sow seeds of discord which can bring forth none but the most unpleasant fruit. This is not a time for a discussion of abstract theories, or for the close scrutiny into what are called the principles of political affairs, but for the preservation of public policy."

The McGarrahan Case Reopened.

In spite of the denials of the Associated Press, the President has directed the Secretary of the Interior to reopen the McGarrahan case. It is said the latter will soon again appear before Mr. Delano. This action was based upon a petition of McGarrahan, and the claimant will be represented in the usual move of carrying the case over without decision till the next session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1871.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

It seems that those members of the Indian Commission who accepted cases referred to the President to sympathize with their quarrel with Commissioner Parker, did not make much headway, as the President refused to interfere.

For a long time several members of the Board and Parker have not worked harmoniously together, especially with regard to the management of the finances of the Indian Department. The members in question have claimed the right not only to audit and control the disbursements, but also to specify what railroads should do the transportation.

In the last instance, when the disagreements arose, contracts to furnish supplies were awarded to parties in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis, but Parker, who had previously made a contract with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to have these supplies forwarded at the specified rates.

Against this arrangement Conner's partner objected, on the ground that the Pennsylvania road was allowed to compete for the business, and he sent out a circular to that effect. The result was that he secured the Erie was the lowest bid by about $6,000, and received the award for transportation.

Then, the Indian Commissioner for the distribution of the goods after they arrived at the Missouri river, these *New York Tribune* says, he was met by the statement that a certain army contractor in Pittsburgh to accomplish the same, but Mr. Parker also let out this contract to a Mr. Hoffman, who had been a clerk in the Government. Under these circumstances the President did not consider it worth his while to interfere.

AMOUNT DUE FROM EX-COLLECTORS.

The amount due from ex-Collectors to the government is $1,000,000. It is expected that the government will not lose any considerable sum, as the bonds in most cases are considered good.

The lettings for mail transportation this spring, the service of which will be put in operation on Saturday, the 1st day of July, involved the drawing, transportation and service of 6,000 mails, covering six hundred articles of contract. Upon inquiry we learn that nearly all those contracts for Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida have been awarded by the Department properly executed. Those from Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, however, are not completed, but coming along in good order.

The annual report of the Department, which consists in the regular reports of all the contracts to the Auditor of the Treasury, will be ready for publication with ample time every contractor's account will be promptly opened and the records prepared for future use.

Apart from all other official work in the "Appointment Office," during the past week, 1,000 postmasters' commissions have been issued, establishing new offices, changing sites or names, or both, and filling vacancies. Towards the Northwest it sends out an arm 300 miles long and reaches the commerce of the lakes at Erie; another 450 miles gives it the most valuable trade of Chicago, by a third it grasps the business of Indianapolis, and by a fourth it has a half-world of leased lines drains for it the whole of Ohio and Indiana. Thus it collects the wealth of the garden of the great western valley, and floods it through its many channels, and carries it through its main line to the seaboard at Philadelphia.

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The number of Grand Encampments in this country is 31, with 1,050 subordinate encampments. The number of initiations for 1870 was 8,500, the number of members 56,500; 2,850 members were relieved at an expense of $75,250 46; 1,000 widowed families were assisted to the amount of $4,580 59; $120 were paid for the education of orphans; $1,000 for the burial of the dead, the number of deaths being 1,000. The total relief was $92,216 46, and the total receipts $88,329 00.

Germans and American Hospitals.

[From the New York Nation.]

The new Franco-German hospitals and English hospitals is lodged most with the strictest professions, and in spite of these is yet constantly abused. In the hospitals of Germany, on the other hand, during the War, June 20 was declared by the Government to every patient as a part of his daily diet; and the Soldiers' Aid Society considered it one of its most important tasks to provide extravagantities of these articles for such patients as were brought to them; and not wine and beer alone, fruit, and even flowers were easily within the reach of every patient. Art, in many instances, saved several hundred men, although my knowledge of surgery is very limited. Amputations and excisions of the soft cord hardly have escaped me in the hospitals, and I will only mention the numerous cases of them scarcely deserving the name, and also how often I have encountered a man who could be called a confirmed drunkard. On the King's wedding day, the Sisters of Charity prepared liberal quantities of the latter liquor for the sufferers in Nancy, and I am sure that a "thoughtful bystander" would have considered it a cruelty to attempt to arrest a grave confidence of doctors "letting the rein loose," nor see that no pharmaceutical rule had been violated in the composition, as well as in the administration, as it produced any evil effects among those who participated of it afterward in the ward of the hospital.

In the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua, N. Y., yesterday, Judge Woodruff decided that the extension of the life of letters patent for making paper pulp was improperly granted and void, and that the patent is now public property.

WIFE MURDER.

Terrible Affair in Petroleum Center.

A Drunken Brute Deliberately Shoots His Wife, Inflicting Five Wounds—He Asks to be Permitted to Kiss His Dying Wife, and is then Willing to be Hung to the Nearest Tree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, Pa., June 20, 1871.

This evening about six o'clock, a most atrocious and murderous assault was made by William Dwyer upon his wife. It seems that Dwyer and his wife have had some trouble in regard to a boy of theirs; what it is was impossible to learn, yet the dispute culminated to-night in the shooting of Mrs. Dwyer. Her husband drinks freely, and it is supposed he was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time. While his wife was lying on the lounge, he came in and locked the door, went into a side apartment, from which he soon came upon his unsuspecting victim, revolver in hand, saying, "Damn you, I am going to shoot you," verifying his words by firing at her. She screamed and grasped her baby, which, is about eight to ten months old, and tried to open the door, which resisted her attempts. In the meantime her husband fired several shots at her, two taking effect in the shoulder, one in the forehead, one in the cheek and one in the breast. After emptying his revolver at her, Dwyer left the house and was met outside by a man who heard the firing. The man asked what was up. Dwyer replied in a reckless tone, "I've shot my wife, and am going to give myself up." Upon entering the house Mrs. Dwyer was found lying on the bed with her baby, both completely covered with blood. Dwyer was promptly arrested, and medical aid summoned for the suffering woman. Her wounds are pronounced not necessarily fatal. Dwyer's *savy-frail* has entirely left him, and he begs to be allowed to see and kiss his wife before she dies, and then he is willing the crowd should hang him to the nearest tree. He appears in a frenzy of anguish, last realizing what he has done. His wife is a German who has grown and appreciated by all who know her. She supported her husband and two children.

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Funeral—Imposing Ceremonies—Distinguished Persons Present.

DAYTON, OHIO, June 20.—The funeral of the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to-day was of a most imposing character, and was probably the largest which has ever taken place in the State of Ohio. The procession was about two miles in length, and was composed of persons of all political parties and walks of life. Business in many parts of the city was suspended during the passage of the procession, and the county and city buildings, together with many private residences, were draped in mourning. The pall bearers were Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Hon. George Hoadly, Hon. Stanley Matthews, Judge Alphonso Taft, O. C. Maxwell, John Howard, Samuel Craighead, Gabe Thompson, B. F. Hoyer, W. H. Gillespie and D. A. Hook. Many distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the Union were present and participated in the ceremonies. Chief Justice Chase was prevented from being present by ill health.

The funeral services at the residence were conducted by Rev. E. P. Wright, of the Episcopal church. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity, Grand High Priest Charles C. Kiefer officiating.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on Monday at Pittston, Pa., by the strange fury of a mule, which ran through several lanes and streets, attempting to have been siezed with hydrophobia, and died in great agony. The fifteen animals have been confined.

The miners appointed a committee to investigate the recent disaster, have already reported that they have discovered proof of collusion between mine inspector Wells and the owners of the mine. It is a matter will be probed to the bottom, with a view of punishing the guilty parties. The pumps were started on Monday at the Wyoming Slope, and the scene of the latest mining horror, and a new breakeris nearly ready. All but two of the miners taken from the mine will soon be able to work, and are employed at the shaft.

Postmaster G. L. Putnam, of Mobile, has been arrested for shooting a brick mason, during a stone throw of a christian church, and yet, at the age of thirteen, he had never been in a church! Who is to wear this record?

THE BLACKBOARD.

T. J. Gillespie, appointed to give an example of the "Use of the Blackboard in the Sunday School," sang an absurd song. The blackboard was in its proper place, which is the city, giving a fine and forcible exhibition of the practical use of the board.

H. L. Bonham, Esq., delivered another blackboard lesson, emphasizing the duplicate of the great value of this means of instruction in the Sunday school.

A verse was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Hodgson.

Evening Session.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the Chairman, John Hollingshead, Esq., lead the singing of the appointed hymn. Rev. Thomas Bakewell led in prayer. Mr. J. D. Carlisle then introduced the subject of "David killing the Lion and the Bear," which was handled in a manner to hold the attention of the audience. The subject was found near the river Gangos, and then proceeded to show in a very interesting manner his method of instructing little children.

Master Joseph Young sang the Sunday School recruiting song, and Miss Hattie Grace recited "If we knew."

Children's meetings" was then introduced by Rev. J. C. High.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Rev. J. R. Lapsley discussed the subject, "The Temperance Cause: How the Sunday School Can Aid It," the appointed hymn being "Work for the Night is Coming."

We are startled to hear of five hundred Chinese being fastened in the hold of the vessels and drowning themselves. No doubt also many of them are shooting himself, but are we startled to hear that two hundred children every week go to drunkards graves and down to a drunkard's hell.

Little tiff may be turned aside by your foot or licked into shape by your tongue, but not the mighty river. The little habit may be crushed, not when you are in the throes of indulgence. Be temperate and show your colors.

The committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, First—That Sabbath school teachers should be careful to prepare themselves for the importance of the work in which they are engaged, and study daily to acquire scriptural truth and knowledge of the power to present the same in simple language to children, exercising tact in accommodating to the capacity of the taught.

Second—There should be harmony in all the exercises of the Sunday school, and that we recommend that the singing exercises be made to subserve that important end.

Third—That we recommend a judicious use of the blackboard in Sabbath schools, as being well calculated to impress the central thought of the lesson upon the minds of the children, and to fasten the permanently through the medium of sight.

Fourth—That in the Sabbath school the most instant, special attention should be given to the instruction of infant classes by the most capable and devoted teachers.

Fifth—That children's meetings should be held at least once a month, and that we favor the plan with special reference to the conversion of scholars, and the development of a spirit of benevolence in the school.

Sixth—That it is the duty of Sabbath School Teachers to labor for the children, coming under their influence, the necessity of *total abstinence* from all kinds of intoxicating drinks.

Seventh—That the grand mission of the Sabbath school is to bring every child to Jesus, and thus put it in the way of a life of ultimate usefulness and *Health*.—That Sabbath school Institutes should be encouraged.

Rev. Robinson and Dr. Stevenson made a few parting remarks, after which the Institute closed by singing "God be With You Till We Meet Again."

Thus closed the first session of the Sunday School Institute. All felt that it was a perfect success, and that an impetus was given to the Sunday School cause.

THE EXCURSION.

Four Hundred Coming from Baltimore—The Arrangements Being Perfected.

The excursion from Baltimore to this city, over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, promises to be one of the most successful affairs of its character that has yet been projected. The Mayor telegraphed to H. McCoy, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to know when the party would arrive here and the number coming, to which he received the following reply:

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1871.

JAMES M. BOYCE, Mayor:

The excursion party of

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THAT was a bit of old-fashioned, straight-forward, merciless justice which was meted in Allegheny county, Pa., a few days ago, to a brace of very respectable and influential rogues. They were County Commissioners and they took bribes for licenses to sell liquor. The papers denounced the charge as absurd and the arrest as an outrage, and the highly respectable gentlemen, their neighbors and business associates, worked themselves up into a really edifying state of indignation. But the men most interested were base enough to disappoint everybody by pleading guilty, and the Judge, we write, has sent his name—fined each of them $2,000, and sent them to the county workhouse for a year. There are States lying considerably to the eastward of Pennsylvania in which a little of the same sort of justice would not come amiss.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The *Republican* draws wholly on its imagination for the statement that the Pittsburgh papers "denounced the charge as absurd and the arrest as an outrage," the facts being as nearly the opposite as they could well be. Of the existence of a state of things substantially as has been made to appear, there has been no serious doubt here for a long time, and our Massachusetts contemporary has misread "the papers" here on the subject.

THE New York *Times* expresses the opinion that "if the Indian is to survive on this continent at all, it must be by elevating himself to the social, industrial and political level of the white man." This is equivalent to saying that the Indian cannot long "survive on this continent"—for who for a single instant believes that he can "elevate himself to the social, industrial and political level of the white man?" Just at present, under General GRANT's administration, a policy is being pursued toward the Indian that aims at strict justice. If in some respects it is sentimental, it is far better than the hard policy hitherto in practice. But that it will ever elevate the Indian to an equality with the white man, is not to be expected. Whether it will be equal to permanently restraining him from indulging in the barbarism with which his name and history are associated, is yet to be proved. In fact, whether it is to continue for any considerable length of time, is not yet certain,—for a change in the administration may destroy it. In every aspect the diminution and final extinction of the Indian tribes is plainly indicated by the logic of the past and the present situation, viewed in the most favorable light.

SOME weeks ago Governor SCOTT, of South Carolina, left the State on a visit to New York for the purpose of making certain new arrangements respecting the payment of the interest on the State bonds, and of transacting other business relating to the finances of South Carolina. As soon as his back was turned, the carpet baggers went to work upon Lieutenant Governor RANSIER, a mulatto, and succeeded in inducing him to agree to call an extra session of the Legislature, which was to be done on twenty-four hours' public notice, the faithful having been previously informed of the movement. The plan was, that immediately after the assembling of the legislature, that body was to proceed at once to the impeachment of Governor SCOTT, articles for which had already been quietly and secretly prepared. So careful had the leaders of the conspiracy been, and so secretly had they conducted the whole matter, that it is said the affair had actually progressed within twenty-four hours of its development before any of the Governor's friends suspected the existence of the plot. At that late juncture, however, the case was brought to the knowledge of the Attorney General, in the shape of a letter from the Lieutenant Governor, desiring his official opinion on the question whether, in the personal absence of the Governor, the duties of that position did not devolve upon himself. The Attorney General replied that under the provisions of the Constitution, permission was given the Chief Executive to absent himself on business connected with the interests of the State, without requiring him to delegate his gubernatorial authority, and that, although temporarily beyond the geographical limits of the State, SCOTT was still Governor *de facto* as well as *de jure*. This opinion scared RANSIER into taking the back track, and upset the purposes of the cabal generally, so that the Governor escaped the *coup de grace* intended for him. No matter who may be the parties engaged in such rascalities, or to what political organization they belong, they are a disgrace to the nation. The crime of Governor SCOTT was that he sought the welfare of his people rather than the interest of the carpet-baggers, who, therefore, sneaked up in concert to stab him in the back, a method of attack which only the most cowardly of all villains adopt. In the light of such developments as these, is it any wonder that HORACE GREELEY arraigns the whole tribe, or that dissatisfaction and disorder should still exist? We have denounced the Ku-Klux without stint. But are such scoundrels as these any better?

SOME people are so supremely selfish, and so bent upon the advancement of their own interests and concerns, without the slightest regard to the claims or feelings of others, that if they thought it would in any manner further their desires or designs, they would not hesitate to push their way into the chamber of a dying man, in utter disregard of the dictates of decency and propriety, or the sanctities and solemnities of sorrow. Something akin to this class must be a large number of the inhabitants of the United States, if we are to judge from the persistency and pertinacity with which, in season and out of season, they thrust their private affairs upon public men, in sublime contempt of every rule of modesty, every requirement of delicacy, every principle of regard for another's rights and privileges. A week or two ago Mr. COLFAX published a letter respecting the causes of his late severe illness, in which he attributed it to the overwork imposed upon him by people of the sort to whom we have referred. It was hoped that the painful consequences which their selfishness had visited upon his generosity, would have taught them a wholesome lesson, and that they would hereafter leave him in the undisturbed enjoyment of the restorative quiet of which he so greatly stands in need. We observe, however, that they still continue to pursue and pester him, notwithstanding that the fact of his illness, and the peremptory injunctions of his physicians that he should abstain from labor of every kind, were published in every nook and corner of the country. The South Bend *Register*, published at his residence, states that, in addition to shoals of visitors, applications for offices, for donations, for letters of indorsement and recommendation, and on almost every other imaginable subject under the heavens, continue to pour in upon him with hardly any perceptible diminution. This is absolutely shameful. It was bad enough before, when the fact that he was sinking under the inflictions of their vanity, or silliness, or greed was not known. But now, after bringing him to the very verge of the grave, to persist in the same course of conduct, is among the basest and most heartless cruelties of which it is possible to conceive. If these leeches have entered into a conspiracy to murder the Vice President by sucking all his vital energies out of him, let them say so, and have done with it, or adopt a shorter and more merciful plan of execution. But if they lay claim to the slightest instincts or feelings of humanity, let them show their relationship to the race by at once becoming heartily ashamed of themselves, for it may be safely assumed that no man or woman who has thus applied to the Vice President, has in the least degree deserved his sympathy or attention.

GERMAN IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. School Commissioner GROSS, of New York, is the most conspicuous, as he is perhaps the ablest, advocate of the introduction of the German language as a subject of study in American common schools. Several years ago he began to agitate the question and succeeded in giving his project an impulse, which was speedily felt in every considerable city of the country of whose population Germans form an influential portion. Pittsburgh was one of the first places upon which Mr. Gross's eloquence and argument produced a decided impression, though it is quite possible that many of our readers now, for the first time, become acquainted with the agitator's name. Though able and well informed, Mr. Gross owes the results which he has achieved in New York quite as much to his enthusiasm as to the force of his arguments. His official connection with the public schools has also been of use. In the face of earnest and persistent opposition German was introduced under various conditions into a portion of the New York city schools, while the way was gradually prepared for a further advance in the same direction. In last year's report on the city schools prominent officials made respectful mention of what had been accomplished, and also of a scheme which had been devised for securing to the study of this foreign language a larger measure of attention. In St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other cities of the West, where Germans are numerous, the subject has been pressed upon the attention of school directors and the public with practical results more or less important. From several of the cities and towns referred to we have seen reports concerning the success or failure which seems to have attended the experiment. Some of these statements are so manifestly rose-colored by the enthusiasm of the writers as to be wholly unsatisfactory. One truth unmistakably established by these reports is a truth which no special experiments were needed to prove. In order that German may be of real value as a school study, it must receive from both teacher and pupil the measure of time and attention appropriate to its extent and difficulty. The study can be pursued with no good results as bye-work or subordinate business. The notion that it could be thus advantageously attended to, when urged as an argument, is either ignorantly or dishonestly urged. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that in some places where German was introduced as a school study under this pretext, it was speedily found necessary to ask for it more time and attention. The apparent exception to this result furnished by certain New York schools, is only apparent, and can be alleged as valid only in ignorance or forgetfulness of the real object of the common school. No doubt, German ought to be a study in High Schools and Academies. But in schools of lower grade—schools established for imparting such education as the State is bound to give to all its children, there is no time for the study of a foreign language. Indeed, the suggestion is simply monstrous, in view of the ample field for philological culture afforded in the difficulties and beauties of the English tongue. But besides the English language, the range of study indispensable to the common school is every year enlarging. The claims of natural science upon the attention of the young are daily becoming stronger. Few thoughtful people interested in education fail to agree with one of the most celebrated living Englishmen when he says, "no boy nor girl should leave school without possessing a grasp of the general character of science, and without having been disciplined, more or less, in the methods of all sciences; so that when turned into the world to make their own way they shall be prepared to face scientific problems, not by knowing at once the conditions of every problem, or by being able at once to solve it; but by being familiar with the general current of scientific thought, and by being able to apply the methods of science in the proper way, when they have acquainted themselves with the conditions of the special problem." Experience in England has proved that natural history in its different departments can be successfully and advantageously made a subject of study in the common schools. It is perfectly certain that the course will before long be thus extended in this country. How much better that would be than to attempt to give every boy and girl a smattering of a foreign language.

The fact is that the clamor for German in the common schools, a clamor somewhat regarded even in this city, does not proceed from any considerable number of German citizens. The "cause," as it is sometimes called, enlists the sympathy of few members of the nationality in whose interest it is agitated. Most Germans among us feel the importance of having their children grow up in the constant and familiar use of the language of the country. In the last number of the *Freiheits-Freund*, a writer evidently familiar with the custom of the Pittsburgh Germans, referring to this subject of German in the schools, gives it as his opinion that the project can come to good results "only when all Germans respect, love, cherish and cultivate their mother tongue," adding, that "so long as English continues the language of the household and the family, a couple of hours' instructions in school will be of no use to the children." "So long," says this writer, "as we blush and are ashamed to speak German within the hearing of Americans; so long as in ordinary intercourse among ourselves we prefer the English to the German language, which we purposely allow to become strange to our sons and daughters, so long we have no moral right to ask of Americans the introduction of a language which we must first learn to respect ourselves."

In this neglect of their native language it seems to us that the Germans consult the welfare and prosperity of their children in this country.

We fear the *Saturday Review* must be losing influence in England: since, notwithstanding its sorrowful declarations, repeated in all the forms which sobbing and moaning can assume, that in the consummation of the High Commission Treaty the honor of England was irrevocably sacrificed, the people and press of that country persist in regarding it as perhaps the most honorable triumph of humanity and civilization which modern days have witnessed, and that instead of losing dignity and self-respect in the concessions which she has made, England has gained a substantial victory in removing the causes which have so long estranged the two nations. Our latest London files contain descriptions of the reception of General SCHENCK upon his arrival at Liverpool in company with the Commissioners, together with comments upon the event. It is probable that no American Minister was ever before received with such unbounded enthusiasm, and expressions of public and private regard. Blood is thicker than water, after all, and it is apparent alike from the tone of the press and the utterances of the people, that the Treaty has lifted from the minds of all classes a heavy and boding dread. The congratulations of the journals on the arrival of Gen. SCHENCK, their frank and unrestrained rejoicing over the successful results of the Commission, and their earnest expressions of desire that nothing may occur to interrupt the era of good feeling thus inaugurated, indicate plainly that England is happy to the heart at having escaped a great danger. This spirit breathes in every line of the address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and in every sentence of the journals which comment thereon. The *Times*, which more than any other paper may be accepted as the expression of the average English sentiment and opinion, says that the welcome given to him at Liverpool was the utterance of a friendliness "heartily shared in by the whole nation," and thinks that the memorable introduction of Mr. ADAMS, our first Minister to England, to GEORGE III, in 1785, at the close of the long and bloody war of Independence, is the only instance which equals in importance the arrival of Gen. SCHENCK. All this is gratifying to us, and creditable to England in the highest degree. Most heartily do we second the hope of the British press and people, that the mission of General SCHENCK, inaugurated under such favorable auspices, and backed by the prestige of his honorable connection with the Treaty, may result in the complete and final settlement of every outstanding question between the two countries, and in the establishment of closer and more fraternal relations than have ever before been known. For the cause of one is the cause of the other, and both are leaders of the world.

THE letter of Rev. Dr. STRANG, American Missionary in Egypt, printed some days ago in the COMMERCIAL, alleging certain grave charges against the character and conduct of our Consul General at Alexandria, is attracting such general attention and comment from the press, that we do not see how the Administration can avoid ordering a thorough and immediate investigation of the whole subject. A number of reputable persons in Washington, who have lately traveled in Egypt, and are cognizant of the facts in the case, are said to have fully confirmed the statements of the writer. The letter of Dr. STRANG was addressed to a gentlemen of high integrity, residing in Pittsburgh, who has recently returned from a visit to the Holy Land, and who bears testimony to the perfectly reliable nature of the statements which it makes. It is also matter of public knowledge that the reputation of the Consul while at home was not of the kind calculated to reflect lustre upon himself or his country. The charges are so specific and clear, and the good name of the country is so deeply involved, that no time should be lost in sifting them to the very bottom. If true, the Administration has but a single duty to perform in the premises. Meanwhile it seems every way proper that he should be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his Consular functions. If innocent, he will at once observe the propriety and necessity of such a step. If guilty, it cannot be taken too soon.

Coke Produced by a New Process at St. Louis.

Quite extensive coke works have been established in the vicinity of St. Louis. The proprietors of the iron manufactories, &c., in South St. Louis, have found themselves under the necessity of bringing from abroad more than four million bushels of coke annually, the cost of transporting which amounts to a large sum of money. It was believed they had the required fuel, but the coke prepared in the ordinary way from bituminous coal was found to be so impure as to render it unfit for general use, and consequently a better process was discovered to be necessary in order to secure desired results, viz.: To manufacture from the impure bituminous coal a fuel as nearly as possible pure carbon. Early in the present year the East St. Louis Patent Coke Company was organized, works constructed, and the manufacture of coke is now progressing. The coal, "slack," or refuse from the mines, is prepared for coking by being passed through washers and crushers, and is reduced to small grains not larger than wheat, in which shape it is placed in retorts. The washing of the coal tends to assist in dissolving the sulphur and other soluble matter that may be present in it. Two of the retorts (of which there are twenty-four, each of one hundred bushels capacity,) have been heated, filled and at the end of twenty-four hours had the contents discharged. Coke produced by this patent process, it is stated has been tested and found to be equal to any brought from the East for all the purposes of the manufacturer of oxide of zinc, which requires a fuel that emits no sulphur. The success attending the experiments thus far are of so satisfactory a nature, that the company contemplate erecting fifty retorts in addition to those already built.

RT. REV. CHAS. P. MCILVAINE, Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, is on his way to Europe as one of a Committee from this country to unite with similar committees from England, Holland, France, Switzerland and Germany in an earnest remonstrance from the Protestants of Europe and America against the treatment, by the Russian Government, of certain of their brethren, inhabitants of two of the provinces of that country immediately south of St. Petersburg, which were ceded to Russia shortly after the reformation by Sweden, the stipulation being that the people are to have the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The committees of the various countries will meet in Berlin, July 4, for organization, among the American Committee, which numbers eight or ten, are Rev. Drs. Schenck and Washburne of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Adams of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. Fulton, of the Baptist. Bishop expects to be back in ample season to take part in the proceedings of the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The questions to come before that body, he says, will more powerfully influence the interests of the Church than any that have engaged its attention for the past half century.

Trade of Southern Cities.

The completion of railroad schemes in the South have largely affected the cities of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, and the former city instead of recuperating since the war, as may be supposed, seems to be falling in the back-ground. Before and just after the war Savannah was a less commercial point than either Charleston, Mobile, but the railroads have materially affected these cities, as will be apparent from the following:

	Foreign Imports.	Foreign Exports.
Charleston	$866,699	$10,772,971
Savannah	1,001,917	29,749,005
Mobile	1,349,488	22,422,531
New Orleans	14,791,754	107,258,042

The amount of cotton received for export at those ports since the first day of September last in bales, to latest dates, compared with the same time last year, show a further effect of the influence of these railroads in favor of Savannah, as follows:

	1870-1.	1869-70.
New Orleans, to May 25	1,347,994	1,989,658
Mobile, " 26	357,356	593,453
Savannah, " 31	700,723	466,126
Charleston, " 26	272,954	350,000

It will be seen that Savannah's receipts amount this year, so far, to nearly as much as those of Mobile and Charleston together.

Wood Pavements in Europe.

A gentleman writing from Dresden to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Wood pavements are seldom used in Europe. The celebrated suspension bridge over the Danube at Pesth is covered by wood pavement much like that known as the Nicolson pavement. The blocks are about of the same size, and laid with the fibre vertical. Its weight seems to be the great inducement for its use. The traffic on the bridge is great, and the wood pavement requires renewing once a year. Those in Pesth have been down six months, and there are already manifest signs of the want of durability. Excepting in this instance I have not found a wood pavement exposed to the weather, but under archways leading into the court yards of dwellings. It is much used. One of its great advantages in such places is its freedom from noise. The Belgian pavement seems best adapted for city use. Large blocks are very common and certainly very durable and clean, but they become so slippery as to be entirely unsuited to riders, and not a little dangerous to horses in carriages or other vehicles.

A Long-Lived Philadelphia Family.

Col. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," writes:

Philadelphia has an unusual share of remarkable men still living between seventy and eighty, and a number even beyond that great age. Twenty-four of the well known merchant, Daniel Smith, presents a record rarely paralleled. The mother died in 1799, leaving seven children, five of whom are now living. The oldest brother, James S., died in 1861, in his eighty-first year. Francis Gurney Smith is still living in his eighty-eighth year; also Richard S. Smith, president of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, who will be eighty-two in August; Daniel Smith, Jr., was eighty-last February; William S. Smith is seventy-nine, and Charles N. Smith, seventy-two in April. Rebecca, the only sister died last year, aged seventy-six. The six brothers lived over forty years together with their wives. They have lived blameless, useful, and honorable careers as merchants, and as leaders in great public works. What is most delightful of all, the wives of four of these gentlemen survive at nearly the same ages, namely, seventy-two, and celebrated their "golden weddings." It is not often that a single family can present such a longevity and such unstained and even distinguished reputations.

THERE is no portion of this continent capable of use out of the reach of supplies essential to desirable settlements. The coal mines of the Rocky Mountains, instead of being a mere figure, as formerly supposed, have, as explorations have progressed, developed beds of equal density with the Lackawanna or anthracite, and of equally good quality. Wyoming Territory is in large part a coal basin. On Puget Sound, and just where the wants of commerce most need it, on Bellingham Bay, extensive discoveries have been made, and it is more than probable that in a few years the Pacific slope will find exhaustless supplies equal to anything in the Eastern country. An immense bed has been found also covered in West Virginia, as large in area as the entire coal fields of England, and the event will be and to stimulate the population of that immediate rising State to new efforts and industries. And so the process goes on. Every new settlement becomes the advance guard of new discovery. The treeless prairies are no longer regarded with dread. The "desert" is seeing itself. As if dazzled to complete the continent for human use in every desirable essential, iron is found in measureless abundance in nearly every section, while the precious metals abound over an area larger than in any other country. The influence of this will be most marked on the globe so widely and wonderfully diffused, nor the development so general and wide-spread.

A WRITER sends to the Boston *Post* his observations while traveling. Of the hotel registers he says: "This same register is a sad tell-tale. Were there no other means of finding out the newly wedded pairs this would betray them. The masculine man is written with the usual careless flourish, indicating habit, but in the women that follow the wife, there is a noticeable change. The pen has lingered over them and they are written with a care and precision and plainness that cannot be mistaken—with the least bit of awkwardness too. Page after page of those names are written all in the same peculiar manner. It is a sort of idiosyncrasy of these newly made husbands to write in every hotel Mr. So and So and wife, while those to whom marriage is an old story, whose romance years had dimmed, are entered in the most matter-of-fact way, Mr. and Mrs. Such an One. This is the evidence of experienced hotel proprietors and clerks."

THE official canvass of the returns of the vote on the Bond bill, in Minnesota, was made on the 8th inst. There were no returns received by the State authorities from twenty-one counties, and the vote in the remaining counties was less than half the average vote of the State, the vote last year for Congressmen having been 66,864, while the total vote at this special election is 30,792. Of these 9,295 were in favor of the bond proposition, and 21,499 were against it; majority against, 12,206. This is as square an act of repudiation as was ever perpetrated by any State of the Union; and in fact is without the mitigating circumstances that were urged in behalf of Mississippi in its day of repudiation.

SAYS London letter: "The old war between guns and targets is again going on, and for the moment the targets are ahead, having the worst of it. Trials at Shoeburyness have shown that ships' decks when plated with iron only, are not proof against shot, and the sides of most iron-clads at present afloat are perfectly vulnerable at 1,000 yards distance when attacked by modern heavy ordnance. The 'Woolwich Infant,' as it is jocosely called, when filled with pieric powder, gyreoline, lime, nitre, and sundry compound, will act like a mine, and sink, burn and destroy to an extent hitherto unknown."

DR. MCCOSH thinks that if the colleges of this country do not turn out more original scholars as the German universities, they do give the mass of students a better and solider education, and in time they will do the other thing, too. But there are two points in which Germany is far ahead of us. The first is in compelling the attendance of the children at the primary and grammar schools. When he brought this subject of compulsory education before the British Social Science Congress, to his great surprise a resolution heartily indorsing the principle was voted unanimously. He is satisfied that in this respect we must copy after the Prussian model.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A California paper, speaking of the vintage prospect, says experts differ in their estimates, the lowest figure named being 8,000,000 gallons, and the highest 12,000,000. The number of new vines coming into bearing is very large, and the old ones everywhere are looking finely, and the grapes have already "set" perfectly, and no damage having been done anywhere by frost or floods. Viniculture is now one of the most prosperous and reliable industries of California.

Seth Green writes to the New York Fish Commissioners, in response to an inquiry, that there has been an increase in the catch of shad in the Hudson, and that the 2,000,000 young shad put into that river by him in 1868 are beginning to come in. He says further that there was no increase this year in any river that shad frequent except the Connecticut and the Hudson, and the increase in those rivers was the result of artificial propagation.

The Deseret *News* says that a short time since, while some men were engaged in clearing out a spring in that region from which the people obtain water for irrigation, they found, standing erect, in the spring, what had been a two-year old heifer in an advanced state of petrifaction. The animal was so complete that even the ear marks are plainly visible.

It is definitely decided the coming New England College regatta is to take place on the 21st of July. Not less than five colleges will be represented in the University races, and three in the Freshmen races, and prizes will be offered for at least two other races, open to all comers, one of them for single sculls.

The Bank Commissioner of Connecticut furnishes statistics concerning the savings banks in that State. Number of depositors, 177,887; amount of deposits, $68,297,705 40; loans on real estate, $32,144,662 79; loans on stock and bonds, $3,820,937 67; loans on personal security, $3,511,389 19; bank stock, $3,190,123 21; railroad stock and bonds, $1,128,993 66; United States bonds, $7,133,426 14; real estate, $412,129 02; market value of total assets, $58,619,779 62; Connecticut State tax, $351,897 40; United States tax, $105,536 98.

In New York City the ministers of certain persuasions have declined to comply with the law requiring all officials, civil and ecclesiastical, to record marriages performed by them, on the ground that it invades the sacredness of a religious ordinance. The law, it seems, has been very generally ignored. For the year 1870 the number of marriages is given at 7,945—a palpable inaccuracy. It is stated that several suits against the contumacious clergymen have been commenced, and it is the intention to follow the matter up hereafter in every case. The interests of science, law and order, seem to imperatively demand it. The table of births is about as faulty, from various causes, of which that in relation to those born out of wedlock is most prominent. The total given is 14,324.

In all the continental cities of Europe music is one of the chief delights of the people. The governments provide for it in the parks, and foster it as an important branch of education. Austria has built in Vienna an opera house, at a cost of two millions of dollars, and helps to support it by an annual outlay of thirty thousand dollars. Universities and schools are largely patronized by the governments, and found to be a source of wealth, not only in filling their own people for usefulness, but by attracting students to their metropolis. Many thousands attend the various branches of higher learning in Vienna, the department of science applied to the arts having alone nine hundred students.

A London watchmaker has constructed a gold hunting watch which in addition to being a timekeeper of the utmost precision, with chronometer adjustments, compensation balance and cylindrical spring, &c., exhibits on the dial-plate the results of seven different indications: First, the equation of time; second, the moon's age; third, the month of the year; fourth, the day of the month, in addition to the hours, minutes and seconds, as in an ordinary watch. The mechanism is so contrived that any one or the whole of the hands may be set forward or backwards at pleasure without deranging the rest. Every movement of this mechanical marvel is laid down in the strictest proportion, and based upon calculations of an absolutely scientific character, and the whole is within the compass of a pocket time-keeper.

PERSONAL.

Excessive of the Imperial suite, the squadron which is to bring the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia to this country will have about two hundred officers and three thousand sailors and marines on board. The former will be among the most distinguished in the Imperial Navy, and the latter picked men from all the stations in the Baltic.

Robert T. Lincoln is to read the Emancipation Proclamation, issued by his father, in Aurora, Ill., on the Fourth of July.

Henri Rochefort is now a Marquis, in consequence of the death of his father, who died recently at the advanced age of 81 years. The late Marquis is said to have been a Legitimist, and to have died in absolute want. More than 40 years ago he married a well-known pastry cook named Morel, mother of the present Marquis and two daughters.

A Rome letter says that Father Hyacinthe requested an interview with Pio Nono recently, and that the Pope peremptorily declined to see him under any circumstances whatever, declaring him to be one of the worst enemies the Church has ever had.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg having completed her professional labors is now sojourning at her elegant villa at Cold Spring, on the Hudson, which she purchased this season. Miss Abbott, the *protege* of Miss Kellogg, it is said, will make her *debut* in opera next season. It is not generally known that our favorite prima donna has evinced a sisterly interest in the musical education of this young lady, who gives much promise of taking a position among our native lyric artistes.

"Mack," in a notice of Vallandigham, in the Chicago *Republican*, says: "If his life may be called a failure—and, measured by his aspirations, I think it was—it was attributable in no small degree to his personal estimation. Once I to him one day, "If you were as 'hail fellow well met' as Sam Cox, you'd be President of the United States, if the Democratic party ever came into power.'" His reply was that were he "hail fellow well met" as Sam Cox, he would not be worth the powder and shot."

THE Erie *Republican* expresses the opinion that "the Greeley movement, then, is no joke; far from it. The philosopher was never more bent on freeing his party from the influence of the 'ring,' and the pernicious effects of a made up 'slate' than now; and he was never more firm in the affections of the people than at the present time."

The Universal Safeguard.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community of either sex, in the country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable antibilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the question arises, why should we suffer? Every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility, or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, health, the importance of using the Bitters as a defensive medicine. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion, and all stomachic forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing on the whole range of officinal and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Savannah, Georgia, says: "I know of a case where a former field hand was sent to the Legislature. He remitted his salary to his old master to keep for him and support his family during his absence. He commenced by sending a few dollars a week, but in a short time his remittances reached hundreds instead of the usual tens of dollars. The surprised fiduciary wrote him word that he hoped he was an honest man. The legislature as he was on the plantation. The intelligent ex-bondsman answered in explanation that 'the legislature had paid him sums varying from $20 to $300 each for votes given on different bills.'"

THE evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee on Baby-farming shows that systematic wholesale murder is a regular and thriving trade. Of forty children taken at one establishment only four survived. One woman attracted the attention of the Register by the number of deaths she registered. He commented on it, and she came no more. She was then traced by a detective to the south side of London, and in her house were found five dirty children, they were sitting round a table "eating soup out of a basin with a fork!" It is noticed that children paid for by the week survive, those committed for payment of a lump sum, die. The meaning of this is, of course, that the latter are murdered, and probably are meant to be murdered.

DR. F. B. Crane, of Detroit, where for thirty years he had suffered intensely from asthma, recently migrated to Colorado, where he made experience of a decided relief, and, after a stay of three or four months, found himself entirely cured. He regards the pure, rarified atmosphere of that elevated, nonmalarial region as a positive antidote for asthma in all its forms. This will, of course, recommend Colorado to those afflicted with difficulty of respiration; and to their attention we commend it.

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DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.
COTTON
HAS ADVANCED
FROM
15 Cts. to 20 Cts. Per Pound,
THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
Wool is Sold Quick
AT A LARGE ADVANCE,
AND WE WISH TO INFORM OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE THAT WE OFFER A FULL STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE DUPLICATED, BEING BASED ON
Cotton at 15 Cents
AND
WOOL AT 40 AND 45.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET.

At Wholesale Only
OPENED THIS DAY,
NEW LOT.
GENT'S NECK WEAR.
GAUZE AND GOSSAMER UNDERWEAR.
JEAN AND LINEN DRAWERS,
PALM, LINEN AND SILK FANS,
FANCY FANS, POCKET FANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
TRIMMING SILKS,
BEE SILKS AND SATINS,
LINING SILKS,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
GUIPURE LACES,
IMITATION GUIPURE LACES,
LACE COLLARS AND SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
HAMBURG AND GUIPURE EMBROIDERIES.
ANOTHER LOT
Millinery Goods,
HATS AND BONNETS,
OF LATE SHAPES.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
OSTRICH TIPS, MILLINERY LACES, &c.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas,
ALL KINDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES
Large Additions to Stock Daily.
77 and 79 Market St

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF JOHN I. HOUSE & BRO.
Was dissolved January the 15th, 1871, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN I. HOUSE and EDWARD HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE,
EDWARD HOUSE,
W. H. HOUSE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORT.
THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.
Healthful air, picturesque scenes, the comforts of a first class home. These are the experiences of its guests. Address
JOS. HALL & SON, Beaver, Pa.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach
THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.
JONAH WOOTTEN, Proprietor.

Loretto Springs,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.
The above Springs will be open for the reception of visitors on JULY 4TH, 1871. The proprietor will spare no exertion for the comfort and pleasure of his guests, and all who may favor him with their patronage. For other particulars and information address
FRANCIS A. GIBBONS,
MWF LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

Mountain House,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,
Will Open for the Season June 15th, 1871
FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR RENT.
GEO. W. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

Bedford Mineral Springs.
This Popular SUMMER RESORT will be Open for the Reception of Visitors on the 10th of JUNE, and remain open until the 15th of September.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hours' ride, over good turnpike, to the Springs.
Parties from Pittsburgh will come through direct to the Springs in from 9 to 11 hours.
Excursion Tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad and Office, and baggage checked through.
Parties will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Hunting don, where they take the Broad Top Railroad to the Springs.
Persons wishing to engage Rooms or any further information, will please address "Proprietor Bedford Springs."
Bedford Water sent to all parts of the country at the following rates at the Springs:
Half Bbls., (in Mulberry Wood), 20 gal.....$3 00
Half Bbls., (in Steamed Oak), 20 gal.....3 00
Whole Bbls., (in Steamed Oak), 40 gal.....4 00
Kegs, (Oak and Mulberry), 10 gal.....$2 50 3 00

HOLLAND & CODY'S
PATENT
Angular Drilling Machine,
The only Tool that will Drill or Bore Holes at any convenient angle. Is Superior to any Hand or Light Drill in use.
M. B. COCHRAN, Sole Agent,
142 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS,
DAILY,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Parasols, Parasols.
A large stock of Ladies and Children's Ruff, Chintz, Gingham, Alpaca, Ponree and Silk Parasols, lined and unlined, at attractive prices.
FANS, FANS, FANS,
VERY CHEAP.
At 75c. Ladies' White Skirts—best bargain of the season.
Summer Shawls,
Black Llama Lace Shaws,
Black Llama Lace Sacques,
White and Colored Shetland Shawls,
Plain and Embroidered Thibet Shawls.
Laces and Embroideries.
Fancy Cotton and Pique Trimmings,
Ladies' Linen and Lace Collars,
Lawn Sleeves, with Linen and Lace Cuffs,
Hnis, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

JUNE 15th, 1871.
Bargains, Bargains!
LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING
PRICE LIST.
Sun Shades at 50c;
Sun Shades at 60c;

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, having precedence of the 7 per cents, dated 1856, for interest, and are payable first February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are offered at par at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1871.

Our discount market was quite dull to-day. The banks are said to be well supplied with money, but there is comparatively a light demand upon them from their city customers, and we are likely to have an easy market through the summer months.

—At New York the *Herald* says that the summer dulness has set in upon most departments of city trade, although peculiar circumstances have occasioned considerable activity in some branches, as for instance in the cotton market, which has been the scene of pretty large transactions, based upon the anticipated shortness of the growing crop. So far as trade in general is concerned, it seems as if it were undergoing a process of concentration, as particular seasons. In olden times, before the telegraph and railroads gave up-ground communication, business was spun out over the whole twelve months. But now the buyers all come in a crowd in the spring and in the fall, make their purchases and go home. Their goods are forwarded after them, the merchants have a few months of interior activity, the closing of goods often extending far into the night, and then all is over until the next season.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Citizens' National Bank	$70 75
Citizens' National Bank	79 00
Third National Bank	137 75
Manchester Savings Bank	54 74
Citizens' Passenger Railway	25 50
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	53 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	45 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Close'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	115
10-40s	113½	113½
Gold	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	117½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	91¾
Central Pacific Railroad	107½
Currency Pacific	115¾

—The *Times* says: The price of gold has been controlled by a speculation in the Gold Room based on the comparatively light circulation of gold notes available for the uses of the merchant and banker. This time last year the circulation amounted to $24,094,900. It is now only $18,350,000, representing less than 80 cents of the gold coin in the treasury, $90,650,000. The success of the speculation, however, has not been very marked. The foreign exchanges have partially recovered from the effect of the scarcity of gold created by the movement, performed in, and are now quoted 110¾ @ cent. on London. The Stock Exchange has ruled dull through the week, notwithstanding cheap money, and the prospect of its continuance for some months to come.

—As to the decline in the Northwest stocks, there has been some talk in the street that the dividend recently declared was done on borrowed money or that done by the sale of bonds on the Madison extension. We learn from a trustworthy source, says the *Tribune*, that such is not the case, but, on the contrary, the Company have a handsome surplus which they offer at low rates. It will be remembered that when the dividend in December was made, the price took a sharp downward turn.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 20, 1871.	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	4:30
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.
C. & R.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Do. Scrip	90¾	90	90¾	90¾	90	90¾
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Reading,	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Erie	116½	115	115	115	114½	114½
Mich. Cent.						
Lake Shore						
Illinois Cent.						
Chic. & Rock I.	120	120	120	120	119¾	120
C. & N. W.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. pref.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	104½	104¾	105	106	106	106½
Fort W.		100	100	100	100	100
Do. pref.	79½	79½	79½	80	80	80
Pol. & W.				80	80	80
Do. pref.				91	91	91
Ohio & M.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	100
Ohio & Miss.	47½	47½	47½	46¾	46¾	46¾
Ohio & I.				23	23	23
Do. pref.				102	102	
Mil. & St. P.				69	69	
Do. pref.				79½	79½	
N. Y. Central				130½	130¾	130¾
Cleveland				93½	93½	93½
W. U. Tel.				33	33	33
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43	43	42¾	42¾
Adams Ex.				63	63	63
Wells, F.				43	43	43
American Ex.				55	55	55
U. S. Ex.				55	55	55
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the account of customers, and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan at current rates on gold and approved collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 20, 1871.

REMARKS—In consequence of the unchanged and uniform state of the market, coupled with the crowded state of our columns, we omit minute quotations. The weather is pleasant, with indications of rain. Trade is reported fair on all hands, with nobody grumbling at the situation of affairs. The local market is fully supplied with all seasonable fruits and vegetables. Harvest is about commencing, and after a brief period we shall know the result of the gathering. * * * Since writing the above a very heavy fall of rain has occurred, with indications of still "more of the same sort."

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 20, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals this week to this time have been heavy. The quality is very good, and consists principally of heavy prime shipping cattle. The number of buyers in attendance is fair, but as yet very little is doing, and the market to-day is dull, and the general tone downwards. Prices are at least 25c lower than the closing rates of last week, with the prospect of going lower, if the arrivals continue heavy. The following are the rates at which stock is being held by the different sales-yards: Extra, 6c to 6½c per lb; fair to good, 5½c to 6c; good to prime, 5c to 5½c; common to medium, 4c to 4½c per lb; or $4 50 to $5 75 per head. Hogs—Extra, 6½c to 6¾c per lb; fair to good, 6c to 6½c; common to medium, 5c to 5½c per lb; or $5 50 to $6 25 per head. Sheep—Extra, 5c to 5½c per lb; fair to good, 4½c to 5c; common to medium, 4c to 4½c per lb; or $4 50 to $5 50 per head. Calves—Extra, 6½c to 7c per lb; fair to good, 6c to 6½c; common to medium, 5c to 5½c per lb; or $4 50 to $5 50 per head. Cows—Extra, $60 to $70 per head; fair to good, $45 to $55 per head; common to medium, $30 to $40 per head.

Hogs.

The run of hogs was heavy. The market is dull and drooping, and prices 30c per hundred lower than on last Friday. The quality of those on sale is good. Philadelphia buyers are the only purchasers in the market to-day, the New York men receiving consignments through from Chicago. The following are the prices current to-day for the different grades and grades, as bought and sold in this market: Extra Philadelphia $4 90; good to prime Philadelphia 225 to 250, $4 50@4 60; good to prime New York, 180 to 210, $4 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals to-day fair. The quality of those arriving good, but few common and scalawags being offered. There is a fair demand for all arriving, and the market to-day was firm, with quotations fully as good, or a little better, than those of last week. All the sheep offered to-day were sold, none remaining over. The following are the quotations ruling, also some sales, which will give the reader a better idea of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 12½; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25@4 50; mean to common 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25@3 50; dull and scalawags, by the head, $1 25.

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price per No.	No.	Weight.	Price per No.
19	18 20	$3 50	34	17 40	$3 50

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price per No.	No.	Weight.	Price per No.
1	440	$ 60	95	12 90	$ 50
20	20 60	4 60	95	19 00	4 50
20	20 60	4 60	95	8 60	4 50
19	3 50	4 60	114	20 10	4 37

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price per No.	No.	Weight.	Price per No.
120	17 00	$ 4 00	16	16 80	$ 4 50
20	17 50	4 00	16	16 60	4 50
20	17 50	4 00	16	15 10	4 50
20	19 00	4 00	20	15 00	4 50

—Receipts of Iron Ore and Pig Iron for the week ending yesterday were:

	Ore, Tons.	Pig Iron, Tons.
Iron Mountain Railroad	4,372	110
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	249	209

Sunday St. Louis Republican.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was moderately active, so far as relates to crude. Prices, however, were a shade lower for most deliveries as compared with the operations for some days past. The decline noted caused buyers to take hold more freely.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates, with sales at Parker's Landing and Oil City on Creek: $4 85@4 90; Oil City $5 00@5 10. Lines June, July, August, and September offered at 13c; S. O. all year 12½c; B. O. all year 12½c.

SALES.

5,000 bbls June.....13c
1,000 bbls June.....13c
2,000 bbls 1,000 July, 1000 August.....13c
1,000 bbls, O. O. all year.....13½c
2,000 bbls Parker's Landing oil spirit.....$5 00

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation; buyers were shy, taking hold sparingly. We quote as follows: 25½@25¾c; July 26c; July 26c; August 26c; September 26½c. Sales 2,000 bbls; 1,000 July, 1,000 August, 26c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market dull. Prices weak. Sales of 500 country made barrels on spot at $1 61, delivered.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 20.—The market was weak yesterday, buyers as a rule holding off, while sellers were very anxious to operate. Prices fell rapidly, and for a time a rout seemed imminent; but towards evening more confidence was exhibited, and the downward movement was checked. To-day the market closed quiet with a somewhat better feeling than exhibited during the day. Following were the sales:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. 60 days	$4 50
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 55
250 bbls upper road, regular	4 60
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 60
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 65
2,000 bbls upper road, H. G	4 70
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 80
2,500 bbls lower road, regular	4 85
500 bbls lower road, regular	4 90
6 cars lower road, spot	4 95
1,000 bbls lower road, regular	5 00

NEW YORK, June 20.—Closing of 19th.—Market dull and weak. Crude in bulk 14½c, without business. Refined 25c; sales 1,000 bbls at 25½c; 1,000 bbls at 25¾c; 1,100 bbls high test on private terms; 1,000 low test for July at 27c. Philadelphia prices much lower, but the close showed a slight improvement; sales 1,000 bbls refined, June, at 25½c; 2,000 do at 25¾c; 1,000 do at 25¾c; 1,000 do August; 2,000 at 25¾c; closing at 25½c, and 1,000 for July at 25½c.

ROCHESTER, June 20.—Market very quiet and weak at 24 @ 25c.

OIL CITY, June 20.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower creek; sold at $4 90 @ 42 gravity at Oil City held at $5 10.

TITUSVILLE, June 20.—The market nominally on upper @ 50; lower creek, $4 90.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Market steady; S. W. 25½ crude, 44c; refined, 25½@; further to arrive 25¾; July 25½@25¾c; August 26c; September, 25½@26¼c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 20.—Market very quiet at $4 90.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, June 20.—Market weak and declining; sales on lower creek at $4 85@ $4 75@4 80 offered; Oil City about 25c S. O.

ROUSEVILLE, June 20.—Market quiet and dull at $4 75 to $4 85. No sales.

TIMANSVILLE, June 20.—Market dull at $4 40.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 20.—Offering $4 70; holding $4 85.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Crude 14½c; refined, June, 25¾@25¾c; July, 26c; July and August, 26c.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Market quiet and dull; crude 14½@14¾c; refined nominally 25¼c.

TIDIOUTA, June 20.—Market quiet and dull at $4 60.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jas Rosbnell	Standard Oil Works	474
J Monhall	Brilliant Oil Works	80
M Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Dennis & Young	Standard Oil Works	80
M St wart	Hutchinson Oil Works	80
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	80
Duncan & Young	Fairview Oil Works	154
Bates & G	Fairview Oil Works	160
Bates & G	Hutchison Refinery	222
Pitts & Reynolds	Hutchison Refinery	160

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Standard Oil Works	1,110
Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Reynolds Oil Works	160
Fisher Bros	160
Total	2,760

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Rahm & Waring, 339 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Kidd, Strick & Lyons, 169 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Elkins, Illy Co, 100 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for the day, bbls.....578

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@112¾.

NEW YORK, June 20—P. M.

Gold quiet but strong at 112¾@112¾. In the morning 1 per cent per annum to 1-64 of 1 per cent per day was paid for use. Later in the day from 1 per cent was paid for carrying. Clearings $25,500,000. Exports to-day $300,000.

MONEY

Easy at 3@4 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and higher at the close, with but few transactions.

Coupons, 1881	117½	5-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	112½	5-20s, 1868	115
5-20s, 1864	113½	10-40s	113½
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Opened dull but steady, and after second call were heavy Tennessees were weak and lower.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	65½
Missouri 6s, long	92	Virginias, new	65½
Tennessees, new	73	North Carolinas, new	36
Virginias, new	65½		

STOCKS.

The stock market opened active and strong, but the "bears" started in and sold down the whole list, with the exception of Rock Island, which the clique held up against their declining tendency. The "bears" still kept a short of the whole list, and prices will probable advance materially as soon as they make an attempt to buy. Rock Island was the great feature of the day, advancing to 120½, and the reports to-night that they will pay a dividend of 10 per cent next day. In the fancy shares there was a quiet, Maryland and Consolidated Coal being offered down from ½ to ¾ per cent, in about as many minutes. The market closed dull, with the exception of Rock Island. The following are the sales of the leading stocks in which stock have been enormous:

Pittsburgh	90½	Rock Island	120
Quicksilver	12½	N. J. Central	120½
Preferred		Preferred	80
Preferred	90½	Preferred	80
Wells, Fargo Express	43	Preferred	81
Adams Express	63½	Pacific Mail	42¾
United States Express	55½	Terre Haute	29
Wells, Fargo Express	43	Preferred	51
New York Central	130½	Chicago and Alton	119½
New York Central scrip	93½	Preferred	140
Erie	29½	Ohio and Mississippi	46¾
Cleveland	93½	Preferred	100
Harlem	121½	Burlington and Quincy	104
Preferred	130	Lake Shore	115½
Reading	117½	Illinois Central	133½
Northwestern	88½	Toledo, Wabash	49½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	110½	Central Pacific Bonds	107½
Northwestern	87½	Union	91¾
Northwestern Pref'd	91¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring dull: closed at 81 26@81 26½; this afternoon steady at 81 26.

CORN—No. 2 mixed moderately active at 35½@35¾c, closing at the inside; this afternoon steady at 35¾@35¾c.

OATS—No. 2 quiet and firm; closed at 28@c.

RYE—No. 2 lc lower; closed at 72c.

BARLEY—Nominally the same.

HIGHWINES—Nominally 86c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $14 00 cash, and $14 12 July. Meats quiet and unchanged.

LARD—Active at 9½@9¾c; receipts 7,000; shipments 6,000.

CATTLE—Less active at 83 75@6 12½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Cotton dull and a shade lower, middling upland 20½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c; sales 10,000 bbls; superfine State $5 30@5 50; good to choice $6 55@6 70; good to choice $6 75@7 00; superfine Western $5 30@5 50; common to good extra $6 55@6 70; good to choice $6 75@7 00; superfine Southern $5 30@5 50; common to good extra $6 55@6 70; good to choice $6 75@7 00. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet. Wheat lower at $1 26@1 28 for No. 2 spring; $1 28@1 29½ for red and amber; $1 28@1 40 for white. Rye dull and declined 2c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Barley malt dull and unchanged. Corn opened heavy and declining; sales 40,000 bush at 35@35½c; closed firm; 33@35c. Oats dull and closed heavy; sales 20,000 bush at 25@25½c for Jersey; 26@26½c for State; 27@27½c for Western mixed; 29@30c for white. Coffee firm; Rio 19@19½c. Sugar steady; sales 1,000 hhds Cuba at 9½@9¾c; 1,000 hhds Muscovado at 9c; 1,000 bags Java at 11½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Crude petroleum firm at 14c; refined 25¾c. Tallow quiet; sales 50,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c. Pork steady; new mess $14 75@14 87; prime $12 00@13 00; prime mess $16 00@16 25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 9@9½c; shoulders 7½c; middles 9½c. Lard quiet; city long clear at 7½@8½c. Lard dull; prime steam at 9½@9¾c; kettle 10@10½c. Butter dull; Ohio 13@17c. Butter dull; western at 10@12c; State 20@25c. Cheese dull at 10@12c.

LATTER—Flour heavy at 86 80@6 90 for shipping extras. Wheat dull and drooping; spring at $1 26@1 26½; red and amber at $1 30@1 40. Corn dull and lower; mixed at 37@38½c. Pork steady. Beef dull at $7 00@12. Lard steady at 9½@9¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The demand for all textiles is quite limited, but prices are steadily maintained, with increased firmness, in view of the extreme prices present for cotton and coffee, and the advance in all the raw materials. In Pepperell brown, fine cottons we have to note a further advance of ½c. One thousand cases 36 inch, 12½c; 42 inch, 14½c; 8-10 inch, 16½c; 7-4 Pepperell wide sheetings, 22½c; 9-4 do, 25c; 10-4 do, 27½c, and all bleached wide goods above 84 inches, 30c. The Androscoggin mill will make new and the same is true of the Androscoggin mill wide sheetings. But this advance has not yet extended among the lobbing trade, as the goods have become very popular, and the demand is greater than the production. There can be no question but this second advance will be fully established. Simpson's prints have been advanced to 16½c, and Allen's to 15½c. Cochecos, 14½c; Lancaster, 15½c; Glasgow, 15½c; Gingham, 15½c; Cocheco fancy prints, 15½c; Simpson's fancy prints, 15½c; Allen's fancy prints, 15½c; Allen's staple prints, 14½c; Allen's robes, 14½c; Allen's Turkey reds, 14½c; Allen's Turkey reds, 14½c; Allen's Turkey reds

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings of the English Parliament—French Loan Bill Passed—The Papal Anniversary, &c., &c.

Financial Condition of France.

VERSAILLES, June 20.—In the Assembly to-day, during the debate on the loan bills, Thiers made a statement of the financial condition of the country. He said the German war had cost France three milliards of francs. The deficit for the fiscal year of 1871 reached 1,831,000,000 francs, but of this amount the Bank of France had advanced to the government 1,320,000,000 francs, so that the immediate deficiency for the year was reduced to 511,000,000 francs. But to this must be added 436,000,000 francs for expenses since incurred in the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. The total deficiency of 737,000,000 francs Thiers proposed to meet by imposing new taxes. The situation, he said, was difficult but not desperate.

VERSAILLES, June 20, midnight.—The Assembly has unanimously passed the loan bill.

The Resignation of Senor Moret Accepted.

MADRID, June 20.—The *Imparcial* says the Ministers have decided to resign early after the debate in the Cortes on the address. Marshal Serrano entreated Senor Moret to withdraw his resignation, but the latter remained firm, and his resignation has been accepted by the King. The Prefect of Madrid has resigned in consequence of disturbances on the Pope's jubilee.

The Papal Anniversary.

LONDON, June 20.—Correspondence from Rome says the Pope, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pontificate received deputations from all countries, *even from* Poland. At least 2,000 delegates and 300 ladies waited on him during the day. The Pope, in his replies to the congratulations of the foreign delegations, said he hoped soon to hear the cross through the streets of Rome without fear of outrage. To the French delegates he spoke feelingly of the disasters in France, and congratulated them on her victory over the powers of darkness. He was gratified at receiving a telegram from the Queen of Spain, in which wishes for his long life and happiness were expressed. During the day the Pope distributed fifteen thousand francs among the poor, and received magnificent presents from the faithful throughout the world. Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the police, visitors, while on their way to the Vatican, were frequently insulted by the crowds in the streets. Many soldiers who had served in the Pontifical army were arrested before the day of the festival to prevent disturbances.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, June 20.—In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Granville, in reply to a question concerning the Treaty of Washington, said April 9th, 1865, the day of General Lee's serrender, had been accepted as the date of the termination of the American war, but he thought the claims for losses occurring subsequently would be considered.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

The Wrestling Match Between McLaughlin, of Titusville, and Dorrance, of Chicago—McLaughlin Again the Winner.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 20, 1871.

The great wrestling match between J. H. McLaughlin, of this city, and N. L. Dorrance, of Chicago, for one thousand dollars a side and the championship of America, came of this evening in the presence of an immense crowd, in the Parshall Opera House. For judges McLaughlin chose P. B. McCullough, of Titusville, and Dorrance John Jackson, of this city; referree, S. Fertig, of this city. It was decided that the match should be the best in three falls, or one fall in five, as the articles first called for. At 8:22 the men stepped on the stage, shaking hands went to work. After sparring about three minutes, McLaughlin put Dorrance on his side, which resulted in the first fall for McLaughlin. Dorrance was quick on his feet again, and in one moment both men were on their knees. [Great applause; cries of "go in," etc.] Another moment and Dorrance was again on his knees. [Great applause.] The contestants then retired for a rest, time seven minutes. At 9:02 the men were again at it, and after one separate Dorrance was brought to his knees; another moment and he was again on his knees. Dorrance and McLaughlin gave him a good, fair flop fall, which was decided in McLaughlin's favor. Time of the first round, fifteen minutes. At 9:15 they again grasped each other, and after a moment's work Dorrance was thrown amid great applause. Another moment and Dorrance was brought to his knees. At this time McLaughlin tried to get a half nelson hold, but when Dorrance took advantage of it and tried to throw him, McLaughlin caught him and brought him to the floor amid immense applause. The referee decided it a fair dead fall. At 9:26 the men again went to work, and Dorrance was brought on one knee in a moment's time; he was almost immediately brought on both knees, and at 9:28 McLaughlin gave him a fair flop on his back. This was greeted with tremendous applause. As soon as the noise subsided the referee decided McLaughlin to be the winner, and presented him with the belt. Time—36 minutes.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1871—7:30 P. M.

No reports have been received from the California coast. The barometer has risen decidedly in the northeast and upon the upper lakes. It has changed but little on the Gulf coast and the South Atlantic. The low pressure Monday evening in Upper Canada is now central in Maine. A light rain passed over Lake Michigan during the night, and is now threatening Ohio. The temperature has fallen in the eastern States, but has fallen rapidly on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and less so further westward. It has also now reported in South Carolina and Georgia. Fresh southerly winds prevail on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and northerly winds from Illinois to Lake Superior.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that during the night rainy and threatening weather will be very generally experienced from Ohio to Connecticut and northeastward with warmer, southerly winds. During to-morrow fresh winds, is probable for Wednesday on the lakes and gulf coast, and brisk, cloudy weather, with light winds on the Atlantic coast.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, Martin Morrissey was run over by a railroad train on the levee at St. Louis, both its legs being cut off near the body and one of his hands torn to shreds. About ten minutes before another man named Jas. Wilson was run over by the same train and had one foot crushed and his body badly bruised. Both men were drunk and lying on the track.

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Company of New York entered suit in the United States Court at St. Louis yesterday against Marsh J. Hubbell, agent for Southwest Missouri, for ten thousand dollars. The New York Life also entered suit against R. W. Mott, the Agent, and his securities, for two thousand dollars.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Wilmington, Delaware, Judge Strong presiding, the case will be argued to-day of Joseph Kyle against Thomas Ayers, who lays claim under power of an old will to a tract of land in Kent county, on which the village of Cheston stands. Ex-Senator Joseph A. Wright, Hon. Thomas A. Favard and Hon. W. G. Whiteman represented the plaintiff, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Charles G. Kerr, Esq., represent the defendants in possession.

The first consignment of cotton from Texas *via* the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad left Big Cabin, Indian Territory, on Monday, and passed through Parsons last night. There were 27,000 pounds for St. Louis. Large quantities are daily arriving at Big Cabin for shipment over this road. The shipment of Texas cattle is very large. The prairies in the vicinity of Big Cabin are covered with stock.

The terrible tornado which swept over southwestern Kansas, Friday evening last, nearly destroyed the town of Eldorado. Over one hundred houses were demolished. Loss about $50,000. The storm did great damage to the crops. Fences were blown down and houses unroofed throughout the scope of the country. It was the severest storm known on the plains for years.

The third annual meeting of the National Musical Congress commenced at Boston yesterday in Music Hall, Dr. H. L. Southard, President of Peabody Academy, Baltimore, presiding in the absence of President Mason. Governor Claflin congratulated the Association on its success in cultivating a taste for the higher grades of music. He spoke of the Legislative enactment making musical education compulsory in the common schools of the State. Committees were appointed and other preliminary business done, and the meeting adjourned till tomorrow morning. In the afternoon a grand concert was given by a chorus of one thousand voices and eminent soloists, assisted by an orchestra and the great organ.

In the afternoon session of the musical convention at Philadelphia yesterday the name was fixed as the Musician's National Protective Union. Measures for general protection were adopted. The best feeling prevailed and the discussion was very general and spirited. The next meeting will be in New York on the second Monday of May, 1872.

George S. Putnam, Postmaster at Mobile, was indicted and arrested for influencing voters, and not for perjury, as stated on Monday.

CRIME.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—The trial of Preston and Graves, under sentence of death for Ku-kluxing young Schofield, in this county, last July, came up before the Supreme Court—Jackson, Tenn., yesterday, on a motion for a new trial.

Last Friday, a man named Garrett was arrested near Sanlsburg, Tennessee, on a charge of having stolen a horse the night before. Upon examination he was committed and placed in jail. On Sunday morning it was found that the jail had been broken open and the prisoner gone. That afternoon a negro found the body of Garrett in the woods, about a mile from town, with the mark of the rope on his neck and a hole in his forehead. The coroner was held on the body, but nothing elicited to show who did the deed.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Early this morning burglars entered the house of Wm. Billup, cigar maker, and went through Billup's clothes and trunks, and succeeded in carrying off five hundred and seventy-five dollars in money. Considerable excitement has been created in this city the past few nights by a mysterious burglar who enters the house, cuts off the hair of sleeping females and ransacks the contents of the bureau drawers about the room and then departs, carrying off nothing.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Judge D. D. Sage concluded the argument for the State in the McGehan murder trial and the case went to the jury this evening.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1871.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate an increase of average of wheat compared with last year of four per cent. in nearly three-fourths of a million acres, nearly all of which is West of the Mississippi. The crop will probably be fully equal to that of last year.

APPOINTMENT.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has appointed Judge Barron, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, a member of the Board of Trustees as representative for that State.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 20.—Cattle—The day advance at the close of last week was lost at the opening to-day, but the market is quite active at the decline; receipts 304 head; 362 cars through over night; sales of Spring-steers at $5 25@5 50; 1,250 to 1,350 lbs at $5 75@6 25; 1,400 to 1,500 lbs at $6 50@6 75, and 67 Indiana 1st at $6 90. Hogs—Receipts 6,000 and 61 Indiana but the indications are that there has hardly yet opened and the market is dull for Saturday's at a decline during the week; sales of 180 Ohio, 115 lbs, at $5 50; 217 81 lbs, at $5 75. Hogs dull, selling in small lots at $4 75@4 87½ for common to good.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., June 20.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 966 demand good this week; sales of choice at $10 50 extra $ 100@10 50; first quality $9 25@9 75, second $8 25@ 9 75; third $6 50@8. Sheep and lambs—receipts 1,021; sheep sold at prices fully as good as last week; there was a fair lambs; sales in lots at 6@7½c for each; extra $8 75 @9 50. Veal calves $4@9.

POLITICAL.

COLUMBUS, June 20.—The Republican Convention, to be held here to-morrow, promises to be one of the largest ever assembled at the capital. Among the prominent men of the party here are Senator Sherman, Ex-Governor Dennison, Gen. Garfield, Gen. R. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Gen. R. P. Buckland, and Hon. R. P. Spalding. The platform will take liberal ground on the different public questions and indorse the administration. The effort to nominate Hon. B. F. Wade for Governor seems to have been abandoned by the politicians of Cincinnati, who had it in charge, and the probabilities are that Gen. Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, will be nominated on the first ballot by a large majority. The Cleveland delegates have created some excitement by bringing out Jacob Mueller for Lieutenant Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., June 20.—The Democrats are in caucus to-night on the nomination of State officers. The Labor Reformers support the nomination of John H. Goodal for Secretary of State. He was formerly a Democrat. The young Democracy favor J. Wesley Butterfield, of Concord, and think the labor reformers have enough offices already. A change in the Judiciary system, or rather of the Judges, engages the attention of all parties now.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1871.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamship Holland, from Liverpool, has arriven.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—River seven feet, having fallen one foot. Arrived—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Kenawha, St. Louis; Hudson and Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Annie Laurie, Kanawha; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Nate Robinson, St. Louis. Business improved. Weather warm and sultry with slight showers.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—River stationary, with two feet six inches in the chute, and four feet six inches in the canal. Slight rain this evening, with prospects of more. Business very dull. Arrived—Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; J. H. Groesbeck, New Orleans; John Gilmore and nine barges, St. Louis. Departed—Glencoe and Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; J. H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati. The Robert Mitchell and Indiana are expected from New Orleans to-night. The Camelia is at the wharf receiving for the Tennessee river. The Rover and Baltic came in from Cincinnati and returned. The Liberty No. 2 and barges left for Ironton.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—River falling slowly, with three feet six inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy like appearance. This evening, and hot. Arrived—John Lumsden, Cairo. Departed—Tobe Hunt and Eddyville, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 20.—Weather cloudy and fair this morning; rain this afternoon. River stationary. Port list: Up—Indiana, Robert Mitchell, Idlewild, Edinburgh, Fayette, Bermuda, Minnie Davis, Down—Nashville, Mary Ament, Arkansas Belle and Florence Lee. The Mary Miller came for New Orleans.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 20.—Port List—Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; City of Alton, New Orleans to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M.; Henry M. Shreve, Red river to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 6 P. M.; Grand Lake, New Orleans to Cairo, 6 P. M. River stationary. Heavy rain this evening; mercury 86.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Phil. Sheridan, Peoria; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; Alice, Kansas City; Robb and barges, Lower Mississippi; City of Pekin, Peoria. Departed—Colorado, Vicksburg; Robb and barges, Lower river; W. L. Lemasney, Tell City; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle Lacrosse, St. Paul. River still falling. Weather cloudy and cooler.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—Cloudy; mercury 94. River falling slowly. Departed—Columbia and Natchez, St. Louis; Alice, Cincinnati; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Olive Branch and Joseph Howard, New Orleans; Mary Houston, Louisville Legal Tender, White River.

The Gospel of Correct Living.

I am sometimes lost in delight as I read the confident and generous directions of some man who has solved the problem of correct living and given his gospel to the world. How much better for any imagined millennium will that be when we all conform all our vile bodies to his body; what a sweet uniformity when we all eat and drink and sleep and dress and exercise exactly as he has found it best for him. The process of natural selection has been carried quite far enough. Let us be of one mind and one diet; bran of one brand, flesh of one flesh. We shall all go to bed at one hour, and that right early—except the editors of morning journals, who will have a dispensation to die early. We shall all rise like a bed of crocuses in the spring, at a very early hour, and all together. Sickness will not excuse us, for there will be no excuse for sickness. At the same moment we shall all be engaged in taking an air bath, a sponge bath, a dry rub; and then, succeeding according to a tabular set of figures, furnished by the owner, we shall be weighing the proper weight of each garment according to the temperature. Breakfast will be thirteen minutes; we shall all take a brisk walk of eleven minutes. We shall all saw wood for half an hour; we have no lifting machine, and then sit down to breakfast, to consist of half a pint of filtered water (free from all animal substance) and two ounces of bread, no apple, or any other fruit in season, to be eaten with the utmost cheerfulness, and even with a little mediate hilarity. A supper of similar hilarity is to be avoided. After breakfast we are to go to our various occupations with a clear conscience and light frame. By 12 o'clock we shall be quite ready for dinner. This is not to be varied every day—different kinds of food, different kinds of crackers, different kinds of wheat, different kinds of dried apples, and other sorts of fruit that do not contain a certain kind of acid which is hostile to the standard stomach of the reformer whom we follow, to be eaten with a great deal of mysterious formality. The man (or boy who has gone into bankruptcy), to be eaten in large quantities. In fact we are to all eat what we want at a king meal, with one restriction. We are to leave off hungry and hilarious. The dinner is not to cost over eighty cents, except you dine at a hotel, and he pays the bill, in which case you may take sugar on your fruit. After dinner you may take a siesta of twenty minutes and nap in your chair; but do not lie down, and sleep with your mouth shut in silence, for animal food is absolutely prohibited. These directions may seem unimportant; but nothing is trivial to an illuminated man, as we will feel when you go to busines with a springing step, a sparkling eye, glowing cheeks, fire in every limb, exultant blood in every muscle, and the conciousness that you have no butcher's bill, grocer's bill, or milkman's bill, that you want a dollar, and can keep all the commandments just as easy as you can wink. As you walk along the street you occasionally jump into the air in your ecstacy, or leap over the boundary fence and back, and laugh aloud. At night it is not for you to eat nothing, and excepting your own cheerfulness. But, if nature will have something, try a little brown bread, raised without yeast, slowly, containing a little sweet about butter, and being carrot to curl up to image of excessive hilarity; for this is the time of night to tranquilize the mind and prepare for self-satisfied slumber.

Of course, it must be understood that all you eat must be carefully weighed. This not only guards against excess, but it inculcates a careful and methodical habit of mind. When you go out to dinner you will carry your own scales with you, and weigh your own food at the table. It is important, for example, that beans, uncontaminated by pork, may be eaten on Sundays. [end the 4th of July.—*C. B. Warner in the Independent.*

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An account of a visit to the celebrated Almaden (pickshaver) Mine in California, by a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, contains the following: The ore from which quicksilver is procured is called cinnebar, and was long ago known to the Indians, who worked it for the vermilion powder with which they painted their persons, and was valued as highly as money by the tribes as far from the coast as Colorado. Some Mexican officer bribed the natives to discover for him the whereabouts of the mines, and in 1846 a Mexican claim was formed by the parties to it. They named it after the most valuable mines of mercury in the world, the Almaden mines in the province of Estremadura, Spain. The engine lifts the mouth to the engine room beside the shaft, is one-fourth of a mile in length; the ore is brought up from the shaft in small cars, which run on rails straight down into the earth, and from which open many galleries and chambers, the miners work. Iron-bound buckets, which are drawn up and emptied into a car standing on the track in the tunnel, by a powerful steam engine, managed by a stalwart-looking, begrimmed man, with a frightful appearance, but we discovered a mild blue eye and kindly manner while answering our questions. The process for extracting the mercury from the ore is quite simple. Chambers are filled with the cinnebar laid in layers with channels of adobe brick between, and intense fires are kept up in the furnaces, which are arranged so as to enable the heat to escape into the ore chambers through perforated brick walls. The heat decomposes the ore and the mercury escapes in the form of vanor into the condensing chambers connected by another perforated wall, on the other side. As the vapor cools, it trickles down the walls of the chambers, trickling down their sides into channels, then through pipes and troughs into a cauldron, from which it is dipped up in iron ladles and put into the solid iron flasks imported from Europe for this purpose. The distil is of such great weight that the flasks made to contain 76.75 pounds each really do not look as if they could hold more than two quarts. The enormous amount of quicksilver needed for gold and silver mining, makes this Almaden mine, and the others in the same line of the country, the Enriquita, the Providence and Guadaloupe, of immense value to California.

Bronze vs. Steel Guns.

A correspondent, writes, from Berlin, says: Among the lessons taught the German military authorities by the experience of the war, there is one applying to the arming of the artillery. During the war the Prussians would swear by nothing but the famous cast-steel Krupps, which were believed to become as distinguishing a specialty of the Prussian artillery as the needle-gun had been made of the infantry. Bronze was as good as given up altogether as a gun-metal. We do not yet officially learn where and how the cast-steels have failed, but it is a fact that bronze is again to form the staple material for the gun-foundries. Cheapness is assigned as the main reason, and we may be sure that the authorities will not sacrifice efficiency to economy. Cast-steel guns are exceedingly costly. All the reserve guns cast during the war have been made of bronze, and have answered admirably. The two principal artillery weapons of the Prussian army—the rifled four-pounders, or, as they are to be called henceforth, eight-centimetre guns, and the short twenty-four pounders, which made so great a mark during the war, and with panegyries of which the official papers have been full—are to be bronze, and so is a new arm, the twenty-one-centimetre mortars, throwing a shell of 100 pounds. Seventy and half kilos of gunpowder inside and two kilos for projection. The long twenty-four pounders are still to be made for cast-steel. The old-fashioned grenades and shrapnel shells are likewise to come into use again, after having been altogether abandoned for some months before the war. None have been used in the late campaign, but artillery officers have pronounced in favor of them.

Commodore Vanderbilt called on the President at Long Branch yesterday. The Commodore, Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., have engaged rooms at the Continental.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Improvement Trust Company of Pittsburgh.
Grand Closing Out Sale—Moorehouse & Gardner.
Pocketbooks, &c.—Allan G. Rakewell & Co.
Selling Out—One Dollar Store.
Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Stories Wanted—Box E., this office.
Houses for Rent—J. Grazier.
Boarding—102 Fourth avenue.
Barber Shop—Archie Billows.
Lost at Auction—A. Leggate.
New Goods—One Dollar Store.
Ice Cheap Wanted—X., this office.
Safe Wanted—Lock Box 1:27, Pittsburgh Postoffice.
House and Lot for Sale—W. N. Howard.
Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Horse, Buggy, &c.—Thomas Sproull, Sale—J. McNulty.
Summer Boarding—Charles Jacobus, A. M.
Business for Sale—F. B., this office.
Boarding—128 Robinson street, Allegheny.
Situation Wanted—D. K., this office.
Parent Smoke Consuming Apparatus—John B. Herron & Co.
High School Examination—John A. Sargeant.
Fusi Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Academy of Music—Lina Edwin, June 21 and 22.
Proclamation—Pitz Simmons.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Miss Jane Coombs.
Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Teas—140 Smithfield street.
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Window Shades—140 Smithfield street.
Wall Paper—164 Smithfield street.
Fusi Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Dry Jobbing—Supreme Laundry Co.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Grocer Ale—Pratt, Lowell & Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Gas Heaters for Sale—Hartley, Nicholson, St. Louis Mo.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Business in Kansas—J. H. Ehrgott.
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. Edmundson & Son.
Notice for Gentlemen—Thomas Putnam.
Cigars de Joy—Simon Johnston.
Whisky, Wines, &c.—Hugus & Alexandretz.
Swayne's Family Medicines—McClarran & McKennan.
Great Tea House—Hoffman, Bower & Bro.
Farms for Sale—W. N. Howard.
Brady's Bitters.
Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Great National Fancy Dress Party—Sorrell.
Family Bitters—C. A. Stine & Co.
Table and Pocket Cutlery—H. L. Ehrgott.
Looking Glasses—Boyd & Murray.

LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE.—Boggs Jas. Rev., Philadelphia, Pa., 3; Bruce Migal, Scalp Level, Pa., 3; Dennis Frank, Sharon, Pa., 3; Foster Mary Ann, Cambridge, 3d street, Mrs. H. L., San Fernando, 4; Gallaher George, New York, 3; Hillman Belle, Vernon, Cincinnati; J. H. Groesbeck, New Orleans; John Gilmore and nine barges, St. Louis. Departed—Glencoe and Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; J. H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati. The Robert Mitchell and Indiana are expected from New Orleans to-night. The Camelia is at the wharf receiving for the Tennessee river. The Rover and Baltic came in from Cincinnati and returned. The Liberty No. 2 and barges left for Ironton.

Lancaster is forming a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Governor Geary has signed about 1,600 bills passed by the last Legislature, and 200 yet remain for his consideration.

A Lock Haven correspondent claims to have seen some silver dollars just from the mint, the ore from which they were made having been taken from a mine in the northern part of Clinton county.

John Beidler, an old citizen of Chester county, residing near Lionville, who is ninety-two years of age, has voted at every election since he was twenty-one years old, at one poll and at the same window in Lionville.

Amelia Adams, a Reading somnambulist, walked out of a second story window the other night, and hurt herself pretty badly.

An Odd Fellows' celebration will be held at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, on Tuesday, June 20. An address will be delivered be Past Grand Sire James L. Robertson, of Philadelphia. The different lodges in the vicinity are invited to participate.

The Lewisburg *Journal* says that Isaac Bower, of that place, is charged with having committed a rape on a little girl about ten years old, which last year's age. Bower, who is said to be advanced in years, fled on learning that the officers of justice were looking for him. Bower's crime, which is probably an aggravated one, caused much feeling among the people.

The Susquehanna county fair will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th, 13th and 14th of September, 1871.

In Lancaster, on Saturday last, a man by the name of Wolf shot one named Lehr, for refusing to take a drink with him. Lehr was shot in the head, fatal.

Scarcity of hands in all branches of industry is a source of much complaint in Schuylkill county. Work of all kinds is being retarded, simply for want of mechanics and laborers.

A festive young Pennsylvania Dutchman, unable to pay a board bill of $50, married his landlady the other day, thus getting rid of the debt. He 20; she 53.

Mrs. Davis, widow, mother of Wm. John Davis, lately a pupil in the Titusville Soldiers' Orphans' School, will receive interesting intelligence from her mother in England, by sending her address to Rev. W. Barrows, Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa.

A stabbing affray occurred at a dancing meeting house at Kennell's mill, Somerset county, last Saturday evening, in which a man by the name of Lepley received a severe and perhaps fatal wound, at the hands of Jacob Ott. Different kinds of crops, different kinds of fruit, different kinds of grain, and other sorts of fruit that do not contain a certain kind of acid which is hostile to the standard stomach of the reformer whom we follow, to be eaten with a great deal of mysterious formality. The man (or boy who has gone into bankruptcy), to be eaten in large quantities. In fact we are to all eat what we want at a king meal, with one restriction. We are to leave off hungry and hilarious. The dinner is not to cost over eighty cents, except you dine at a hotel, and he pays the bill, in which case you may take sugar on your fruit. After dinner you may take a siesta of twenty minutes and nap in your chair; but do not lie down, and sleep with your mouth shut in silence, for animal food is absolutely prohibited. These directions may seem unimportant; but nothing is trivial to an illuminated man, as we will feel when you go to busines with a springing step, a sparkling eye, glowing cheeks, fire in every limb, exultant blood in every muscle, and the conciousness that you have no butcher's bill, grocer's bill, or milkman's bill, that you want a dollar, and can keep all the commandments just as easy as you can wink. As you walk along the street you occasionally jump into the air in your ecstacy, or leap over the boundary fence and back, and laugh aloud. At night it is not for you to eat nothing, and excepting your own cheerfulness. But, if nature will have something, try a little brown bread, raised without yeast, slowly, containing a little sweet about butter, and being carrot to curl up to image of excessive hilarity; for this is the time of night to tranquilize the mind and prepare for self-satisfied slumber.

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STATE NEWS.

William A. Baker was drowned at Connellsville while bathing, a few days ago.

A little girl, Katy Shugart by name, died in Erie on Saturday, from drinking strong rye.

On Saturday, 10th instant, Miss Mollie Rutledge, daughter of Alexander Rutledge, of Williamsburg, Blair county, let a coal oil lamp fall, setting fire to her clothes. She was so severely burned that she died the next day.

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